PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

ASE IDN/S 101/75

Compiled Mar.1986
Revised Mar.1994

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Indonesia

2.NAME OF STUDY
Java Regional Study, East Java

3.SECTOR
Development Plan/Sericulture

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY M/P

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Ministry of Public Works and Power

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Regional development planning for increased equity of income distribution

8.DATE OF S/W Apr.1975

9.CONSULTANT(S)
International Development Center of Japan

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 8

Period Mar.1975-Jan.1976(10 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
24.60	13.40	11.20

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	67,354 (¥'000)
Contracted	39,653

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
East Java Province (47,922 sq. km)

2.PROJECT COST

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
	1)		
(US$1=415Rp.)	2)		

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

Based on the selected development strategy, the study proposed 7 priority programs and 2 supporting measures as follows.

Priority Programs:
(1) Industrialization Program (institutional requirements)
(2) Water Resources Development Program (flood control and irrigation development in Solo and Brantas river basins)
(3) Madura Agricultural Development Program (cattle fattening, freshwater aquaculture, suitable upland crops)
(4) Southern Coast Development Program (port development, mining)
(5) Rural Development Program (strengthening of agricultrural coops & INPRES programs)
(6) Community Facility System Development Program (study of available service facilities and development planning)

Supporting Measures:
(7) Professional Education Program
(8) Strengthening of BAPPEDA

4.CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS

After the spatial evaluation of development potentials, the study proposed the followng dual strategy for the Province.

1. "Pulling-from-the-top" Strategy
Major elements are skill-oriented labor-intensive industrialization and more intensified planning activities on the provincial level. The Surabaya-Gresik axis is the primary center of industrial development, and industrialization will spread along the fairly developed trunk highways to Mojokerto, Kediri and Madium to the west, down to Malang in the south, and to Pasuruan, Probolinggo, Jember and Banyuwangi to the east.

2. "Pushing-from-the-bottom" Strategy
Major elements include rural development and water resources development in Solo and Brantas river basins. In the spatial framework development efforts will be directed to the underdevelopment areas such as the southern and northern coastal zones, Madura Island and the area bordering Central Java Province.

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER
-Participation of counterparts in the JICA training program -OJT on regional development planning

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS

1.PRESENT STATUS
- [x] In Progress or In Use
- [ ] Delayed
- [ ] Discontinued

(Description)

Of the six priority programs, the southern coast development program and the rural development program were selected for another M/P study, "Southern Coast Development Plan, East Java," which was undertaken during FY1978 - 1979.

Some of the projects which were central to the priority programs have been financed by the OECF loans as follows.

1) Wonogiri Multi-purpose Dam and Irrigation Development
- OECF loan agreements signed in Jan. 1976 (430 million yen) and Aug. 1977 (9.8 billion yen) for the dam.
- OECF loan agreements signed in Mar. 1977 (513 million yen) and in Feb. 1979 (9.8 billion yen) for the irrigation development.

2) River channel improvement of upstream Solo River and Madiun River
- OECF loan agreement signed in Feb. 1985 (6.4 billion yen)

3) Flood control of midstream Brantas River
- OECF loan agreements signed in Oct. 1977 (504 million yen), in Mar. 1979 (5,718 million yen) and in Feb. 1985 (6 billion yen).

(FY1993 Overseas Survey)

The JICA Study was completed about 18 years ago. The Indonesian counterparts at the time of study are no longer working at the Provincial BAPPEDA and no information is available on how the Study's proposals were utilized subsequently.

The growth pattern of provincial economy since the latter half of the 1970s roughly concurs with the "pulling-from-the-top" strategy in that the Surabaya/Gresik axis has been landing the agglomeration of industrial and other economic activities in the province. The rapid growth of Surabaya has been spreading along the trunk roads to the surrounding cities.

According to the 15-year Provincial Spatial Design Structure Plan (RSTRP) of 1990, the first priority for rural development is assigned to the southern coastal area and the second priority to Madura Island. In other workds, the situation of underdevelopment still remains unchanged since the time of the JICA Study 18 years ago. The 1st priority for urban development is now shifting toward the secondary cities away from the Surabaya metropolitan area.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①③④

和名 東部ジャワ州総合開発

{M/P,Basic Study,Other}

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

ASE IDN/S 301/75

Compiled Mar.1986
Revised Mar.1993

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Indonesia

2.NAME OF STUDY
Wonogiri Multipurpose Dam Project

3.SECTOR
Social Infrastructures/Water Resource Development

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY F/S

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Directorate General of Water Resouces Development

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
A F/S of irrigation sector, power sector and flood control among the Solo River Basin Master Plan, taking into account the importance of increasing food production, lessening flood damage and supplying hydro-electric power.

8.DATE OF S/W .0

9.CONSULTANT(S)
Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.
CTI Engineering Co., Ltd.
Japan Engineering Consultants Co., Ltd.

10.STUDY TEAM
No.of Members 20
Period Nov.1974-Oct.1975(12 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	136,361 (¥'000)
Contracted	131,851

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
Upstream area of Solo River Basin (Kab. Wonogiri), in Central Java Province

2.PROJECT COST

(US$1,000) (US$1=415Rp)		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
	1)	211,330	120,010	91,320
	2)			
	3)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)
1. Dam and reservior
Dam: Catchment area: 1,350 sq. km, Rockfill type, Crest elevation: 141.60m SHVP, max. height of dam: 37.5 m, Crest length: 1,440m, Embankment volume: 1.8 cu. m
Reservior: Gross storage capacity: 730 million cu. m, Sediment storage capacity:120 million cu. m, Effective storage capacity: 440 million cu. m, Flood control capacity: 220 million cu. m
2. Irrigation
Irrigation area: 23,600 ha; Colo diversion weir: Concrete weir, Height of weir: 10 m, Length of weir: 108m; Irrigation canal: Length of main canal: 89.5 km, Length of secondary canal:144.9 km: Crossing: 17 siphons, 16 aqueducts, 95 culverts, 183 bridges, 49 turnouts, 6 checkgates and 3 regulating reserviors
3. Power station
Turbine: 2 units of 5,100kW vertical shaft Kaplan type, Generator: 2 units of 6,375 kVA alternate current generators
4. Flood control (River improvement)
Improved section: Nguter - Surakarta, Length of the section: 32.2 km along the main river and 17.5 km along the tributaries, Design discharge (after dam regulation): 1,600 cu. m/sec at beginning section (Nguter) and 2,000 cu. m/sec at end section (Surakarta)

Imp. Period: Oct.1976-Nov.1983

4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

Feasibility:				
Yes	EIRR1)	13.90	FIRR1)	
	EIRR2)		FIRR2)	
	EIRR3)		FIRR3)	

Conditions and Development Impacts:
The combined effects of (1) flood control, (2) irrigation, (3) power generation and (4) dam and river channel improvement are evaluated.
Development impacts:
(1) Flood control effect by the dam (4,000 cu.m per second reduced to 400 cu.m per sec)
(2) Irrigation for 23,600 ha with cropping intensity of 2.5.
(3) Reduction of flooding
(4) Power generation of 28,200 MWh

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER
(1) On-the-job training
(2) Counterpart training program (JICA)
(3) Provision of equipment

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1.PRESENT STATUS
■ Completed or in Progress
● Completed
○ Partially Completed
○ Implementing
○ Processing
□ Promoting
□ Delayed or Suspended
□ Discontinued or Cancelled

(Description)

Jan. 1976	OECF loan agreement (E/S, 430 million yen) For the dam and the power plant
Mar. 1977	OECF loan agreement (E/S, 513 million yen) For irrigation development
Jun. 1977	E/S completed (the dam and the power plant)
Aug. 1977	OECF loan agreement (9,807 million yen) for the dam
Feb. 1979	OECF loan agreement (9,800 million yen) For irrigation development
Dec. 1978	OECF loan agreement (3,400 million yen) For the power plant
Feb. 1981	Construction of the dam completed

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
(1) large impact: the first project on Solo River was expected to solve the problem of flood in Surakarta.
(2) high priority: contribution to food self-sufficiency.
(3) strong administrative support: compatible to the strategy of the 5-year development plan.

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①④

和名 ウオノギリ多目的ダム建設計画

{F/S,D/D}

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

ASE IDN/S 303/76

Compiled Mar.1976
Revised Mar.1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Indonesia

2.NAME OF STUDY
Central and East Java Road Betterment Project

3.SECTOR
Transportation/Fish Processing

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY F/S

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Bina Marga
(Directorate General of Highways, Ministry of Public Works)

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Widening, overlay and realignment of roads

8.DATE OF S/W Nov.1975

9.CONSULTANT(S)
Mitsui Consultants Co., Ltd.

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 21
Period Nov.1975-Aug.1976(10 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
57.00	39.00	18.00

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	161,259 (¥'000)
Contracted	105,197

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
Cilacap - Malang Corridor

2.PROJECT COST

(US$1,000) (US$1=415Rp)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	53,000	33,000	
2)			
3)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)
Improvement of road condition in four routes connecting Central and East Java provinces
[Project Routes]

ROUTE 1:	Buntu - Prinqsurat	145.2 km
ROUTE 2:	Salaman - Purworejo	27.2 km
ROUTE 3:	Surakarta - Wonoqiri	32.2 km
ROUTE 4:	Ponoroqo - Biltar	117.5 km
TOTAL		322.1 km

Imp. Period: .1975-.1976

4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

Feasibility: Yes

EIRR1)	37.98	FIRR1)
EIRR2)		FIRR2)
EIRR3)		FIRR3)

Conditions and Development Impacts:
1) Project life of 10 years, socilal discount rate at 15%
2) Evaluation based on alternative plans for standards of design and staqes of construction
Standards of design
Plan 1 (from lonqer-run point of view): a 2-lane carriaqeway with a minimum width of 6m for each of the four project routes
Plan 2 (responding to staqes of reqional development): adoption of tentative standards (width ranqed 4.5 - 6m) accordinq to the traffic volume in the respective routes
Staqes of construction
Non-staqed construction: based on traffic volume in 1990
Staqed construction: 1st staqe based on traffic volume in 1985 and 2nd staqe on that in 1990
Plan 2 with non-staqed construction was evaluated as best.
[Development Impacts]
(1)Promotinq economic development in the areas alonq the project roads (Cilacap-Malanq, Cilacap-Semaranq)
(2)Indirect diffusion effects on economic development in conjunction with other road construction/ betterment projects in the whole Central and East Java Provinces

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER
Technical trasfer by reception of trainees

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1.PRESENT STATUS

- ■ Completed or in Progress
  - ● Completed
  - ○ Partially Completed
  - ○ Implementing
  - ○ Processing
- □ Promoting
- □ Delayed or Suspended
- □ Discontinued or Cancelled

(Description)

Apr.1977 OECF L/A signed (E/S 226 million yen)
Sep.1979 D/D completed
Jun.1980 OECF L/A signed (3,600 million yen)
Nov.1987 Construction completed

Realized project:
Road improvement of 170km
Buntu-Wonosobo Section (Central Java)
Wonosobo-Secanq Section (Central Java)
Ponoqoro-Blitan (East Java)

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
(1) Benefit: Economic development was qreatly promoted alonq the routes of Cilacap-Malanq and Cilacap-Semaranq.
(2) The completion of this roads has had a qreat repercussions in the close relation to the other project roads of the same district; Semaranq-Maqelanq, Maqelanq-Purworejo, etc.
(3) Top priority : These roads are playinq a very important role in the development of Central and East Java in as much as they connect the Southern and Northern Coasts of Java.

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①④

和名 中東部ジャワ道路改良計画

{F/S,D/D}

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

ASE IDN/S 302/76

Compiled Mar.1986
Revised Mar.1994

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Indonesia

2.NAME OF STUDY
Wonogiri Irrigation and Upper Solo River Improvement Project

3.SECTOR
Social Infrastructures/River & Erosion Control

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY F/S

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Directorate General of Water Resources Development, Solo River Basin Development Project

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Irrigation, Flood control and Hydroelectric Power

8.DATE OF S/W .0

9.CONSULTANT(S)
Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.
CTI Engineering Co., Ltd.
Japan Engineering Consultants Co., Ltd.

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 22
Period Jan.1976-Sep.1976(7 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
91.22	42.20	49.02

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	164,779 (¥'000)
Contracted	158,217

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
Surakarta Area
(downstream reach at Wonogiri Dam, Middle Java)

2.PROJECT COST
(US$1,000)
(US$1=415Rp)

	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	277,080	174,130	102,950
2)	82,150	47,880	34,270
3)	63,180	35,480	27,700

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

1. Irrigation 1) Colo intake weir: Concrete weir. Height of weir: 10 m. Length of weir: 108 m 2) Irrigation canal: a. Irrigation area: 23,200 ha,b. Length of main canal: 93.8 km, c. Length of secondary canal: 81.2 km, d. Length' of tertiary canal: 928 km in total 3) Crossings: 48 turnouts, 13 gates, 27 siphons, 16 head races and 259 bridges
2. River improvement 1) Improvement area: Nguter railway bridge-Juruq road bridge, Surakarta City 2) Length of river improvements: 33km along Solo River and 30.5 km along eight tributaries 3) Designed discharge after dam construction: 1,050 cu.m/s at Nguter railway bridge and 2,000 cu.m/s at Juruq road bridge 4) two retarding basins (capacity: 27 million cu.m and 18 illion cu.m) 5) Length of bank protection: 7 km 6) 395 spur dikes (13 km) 7) 32 sluice-ways 8) Length of drains for water inside dikes
3. Wonogiri Dam 1) Catchment area: 1,350 sq.km 2) Rockfill type dam 3) Fill:18 million cu.m 4) Intake capacity for irrigation at Colo weir: 400 million cu.m 5) Intake capacity for river maintenance: 30 million cu.m
4. Water power station 1) Turbines: two units of 5,100 kW Kaplan-type turbines 2) Generator: two units of 6,375 kVA generators 3) Maximum output: 10,200 kW 4) Yearly average output: 28,200 MWh
Note: One study consists of this study and Wonogiri Irrigation and Upper Solo River Improvement Project study (Agriculture/General). The above project costs are for: 1) total 2) irrigation 3) river improvemet. In addition to these, 4) dam and reservoir (total: 115,200, local: 88,250 and foreign: 26,970) and 5) hydroelectric power station (total: 16,530, local: 2,520 and foreign: 14,010) were calculated.

Imp. Period: Apr.1978-Oct.1983

4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS
Feasibility: Yes

EIRR1)	12.10	FIRR1)	
EIRR2)	12.50	FIRR2)	
EIRR3)	11.70	FIRR3)	

Conditions and Development Impacts:

1. Primary benefits
1) a. Irrigation benefits,
b. Flood damage at Sragen district (negative benefit),
c. Farm production increase by the supply of water in the project area to the outside area, and
d. Saved maintenance fee by the pump disposal,
2) Flood control benefits: decrease of flood damage
3) Hydroelectric power benefits

2. Secondary benefits
1) Economic benefits by fishery, recreations, tourism and water.
2) Foreign currency saving by the decrease of import paddy from paddy production increase.

Note: The above EIRRs are for: 1) total project, 2) irrigation, and 3) river improvement. In addition to these 4) EIRR for hydroeletric power was calculated as 8.9.

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER
(1) OJT, (2) Training in Japan
(3) Cooperative reporting
(4) Supply of equipment and instruction of operation

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1.PRESENT STATUS

- ■ Completed or in Progress
- ○ Completed
- ● Partially Completed
- ○ Implementing
- ○ Processing
- □ Promoting
- □ Delayed or Suspended
- □ Discontinued or Cancelled

(Description)

Mar. 1978 OECF loan agreement for irrigation (E/S, 513 million yen)
Feb. 1979 OECF loan agreement for irrigation (9,800 million yen)
Jan. 1981 Construction completed
Sep. 1981 OECF loan agreement (E/S, 805 million yen)
Upper Solo River and Madiun River Improvement
Jan.1985 Detailed design completed
Dec.1985 OECF L/A signed (4,746 million yen)
Mar.1988 Construction started
Oct.1993 Construction to be completed

Note: The OECF loan above was for Packages 1 and 2 of the Phase I construction. Because of the large Rupiah devaluation, the implementation left a large loan balance, which was then used to construct Packages 3,4 and 5.

(FY 1993 Overseas Survey)
1. In 1992 a working unit has been established by provicincial government which was intended for undertaking operation & main tenance of right main canal of Wonogiri Irrigation area.
2. Left main canal of Worogiri Irrigation is now under construction, and nearly completed. Upon completion of left main canal, the operation & maintenance will be handed over to provincial government.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
1.Large economic impact
2.High priority
3.Good financial position
4.Stable political background

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①③④

和名 ウオノギリ多目的ダム計画関連灌漑及び河川改修計画

{F/S,D/D}

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

ASE IDN/A 301/76

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Mar.1993

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Indonesia

2.NAME OF STUDY
Wonogiri Irrigation and Upper Solo River Improvement Project

3.SECTOR
Agriculture/General

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY F/S

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Ministry of Public Works, Directorate General of Water Resources Development

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

8.DATE OF S/W .0

9.CONSULTANT(S)
Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.
CTI Engineering Co., Ltd.
Japan Engineering Consultants Co., Ltd.

10.STUDY TEAM
No.of Members 15
Period Jan.1976-Sep.1976(9 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
91.22	42.20	49.02

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	164,779 (¥'000)
Contracted	158,217

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
Area with 5km wide and 60km long along the Solo river (population is 25 million centering on Surakarta city of Java island)

2.PROJECT COST
(US$1,000)
US$1=415Rp.

	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	277,080	174,130	102,950
2)	82,150	47,880	34,270
3)	63,180	35,480	27,700

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)
1. Irrigation 1) Colo intake weir: Concrete weir,Height of weir: 10m, Length of weir: 108m 2) Irrigation canal: a. Irrigation area: 23,200ha b. Length of main canal: 93.8km c. Length of secondary canal: 81.2km d. Length of tertiary canal: 928km in total 3) crossings: 48 turnouts, 13 gates, 27 shiphons, 16 head races and 259 bridges
2. River improvement 1) Improvement area: Nguter railway bridge-Juruq road bridge, Surakarta city 2) Length of river improvement: 33km along Solo River and 30.5km along eight tributaries 3) Designed discharge after dam construction: 1,050 cu.m/s at Nguter railway bridge and 2,000 cu.m/s at Juruq road bridge 4) two retarding basins (capacity: 27 million cu.m and 18 million cu.m) 5) Length of bank protection: 7km 6) 395 spur dikes (13km) 7) 32 sluice-ways 8) Length of drains for water inside dikes
3. Wonogiri Dam 1) Catchment area: 1,350 sq.km 2) Rockfill type dam 3) Fill: 18 million cu.m 4) Intake capacity for irrigation at Colo weir: 400 illion cu.m 5) Intake capacity for river maintenance: 30 million cu.m
4. Water power station 1) Turbines: two units of 5,100kW Kaplan-type turbines 2) Generator: two units of 6,375 kVA generators 3) Maximum output: 10,200 kW 4) Yearly average output: 28,200 MWh
Note: One study consists of this study and Wonogiri Irrigation and Upper Solo River Improvement Project study (Social Infrastructure/River & Erosion control). The above project costs are for: 1) total 2) irrigation 3) river improvement. In addition to these, 4) dam and reservoir (total: 115,200, local: 88,250 and foreign: 26,970) and 5) hydroelectric power station (total: 16,530, local: 2,250 and foreign: 14,010) were calculated.

Imp. Period: May.1977-Oct.1983

4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS
Feasibility: Yes

EIRR1)	12.10	FIRR1)
EIRR2)	12.50	FIRR2)
EIRR3)	11.70	FIRR3)

Conditions and Development Impacts:
1. Primary benefits
1) a. Irrigation benefits,
b. Flood damage at Sragen district (negative benefit),
c. Farm production increase by the supply of water in the project area to the outside area, and
d. Saved maintenance fee by the pump disposal,
2) Flood control benefits: decrease of flood damage
3) Hydroelectiric power benefits
2. Secondary benefits
1) Economic benefits by fishery,recreaions, tourism and water.
2) Foreign currency saving by the decrease of import paddy from paddy production increase.

Note: The above EIRRs are for: 1) total project, 2) irrigation, and 3) river improvement. In addition to these 4) EIRR for hydroelectric power was calculated as 8.9

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1.PRESENT STATUS
- ■ Completed or in Progress
  - ○ Completed
  - ● Partially Completed
  - ○ Implementing
  - ○ Processing
- □ Promoting
- □ Delayed or Suspended
- □ Discontinued or Cancelled

(Description)

Mar.1977	OECF L/A signed (E/S, 513 million yen)
1977 - 1979	D/D undertaken (Nippon Koei Co.)
Feb.1979	OECF L/A signed (9.8 billion yen)
1980 - 1986	Construction undertaken

OECF Loan:
- Irrigation development (23,200 ha)
- Intake weir at Colo (height 8.68m, length 111.75m)
- Irrigation canals (main 95km, branch 80km)

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①④

和名 ウオノギリダムかんがい及び河川改修計画

{F/S,D/D}

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

ASE IDN/S 102/77

Compiled Mar.1986
Revised Mar.1994

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Indonesia

2.NAME OF STUDY
Java Regional Study: Central Java

3.SECTOR
Development Plan/Sericulture

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY M/P

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Directorate of Urban Planning and Housing, Ministry of Public Works

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Evaluation of regional development potentials and formulation of development strategies

8.DATE OF S/W Oct.1976

9.CONSULTANT(S)
International Development Center of Japan

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 9

Period Dec.1976-Nov.1977(11 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
34.80	24.20	10.60

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	72,667 (¥'000)
Contracted	68,987

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
Central Java Province (34,206 sq.km)

2.PROJECT COST

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)			
2)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

The study selected as high priority development areas two large blocks which are further subdivided into six small blocks as shown below, and indicated core development sectors for each small block.

I-A Semarang (provincial capital)
Industry : port dev., industrial estates, water supply, road, etc.
Urban Dev.: urban planning, housing site dev., Kampung dev.

I-B Dieng Plateau, Wonosobo
Agro-tourism: roads, agri. land dev, hotels/resorts, power supply, etc.

I-C Magelang, Temanggung, Kopeng, Bandungan
Tourism/Resort: hotels/resorts, Restoration of historic assets, etc.
Agriculture/Agro-processing: extension services, marketing, etc.

I-D Demak, Kudus, Jepara
Agriculture/Agro-processing: reservoirs, drainage, marketing, etc.
Industry: extension services, better access to Semarang, etc.

II-A Cilacap
Industry: power and water supply, industrial sites, access, etc.
Marketing: better access to loans

II-B Purwokerto, Banyumas, Baturaden
Agriculture/Resort/Education & Culture

4.CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS

1. Spatial Distribution of Development Potentials
Development Center: Semarang
Development Belt: roughly along the national highway from Brebes, Tegal, Pekalongan through Semarang, Salatiga to Surakarta and the east, with two spurs through Mageland and Klaten toward Yogyakarta.
Isolated Growth Centers: Cilacap/Banyumas and Kudus
Minus Areas: central highlands, eastern and southeastern ends of the Province
Intermediate Areas : remaining areas

2. Selected Development Strategy
The Study evaluated three alternative strategies of (i) Differential Growth Strategy, (ii) Minus Areas Strategy and (iii) Cilacap Axis Development Strategy, and selected the following mix.
(1) Differential Growth Strategy and Minus Areas Strategy are mixed in a proportion of two tc one.
(2) The family planning and transmigration programs are strengthened to reduce the population pressure of the province.
(3) Teh Cilacap Axis Strategy as a whole is not included but Cilacap and its direct vicinity is given emphasis for development.

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER
1) OJT on regional development planning
2) Participation of the counterparts in the JICA training program
3) Joint report

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS

1.PRESENT STATUS
- ■ In Progress or In Use
- ☐ Delayed
- ☐ Discontinued

(Description)

(FY1993 Overseas Survey)
1. Utilization of the Development Frame
(1) The development frame proposed by the JICA Study, notably the spatial frame of development potentials and the selected priority areas for development, was used as the basis for the 3rd 5-year Development Plan (1979/80 - 83/84)
(2) The development frame was modified on the basis of the performance evaluation study conducted in 1982 and used as the basis for development planning for the 4th 5-year Development Plan (1984/84 - 88/89)
(3) The spatial frame of development potentials as proposed by the JICA Study was used, with some modifications, as the conceptual basis for formulating the 15-year Provincial Spatial Design Structure Plan(RSTRP) in 1991. The province is subdivided into three areas by the level of productivity: namely, (i) high productivity areas (roughly coincide with Semarang and the Development Belt), (ii) lower productivity areas (Cilacap/Banyumas) and (iii) lowest assessment, three alternative development strategies are proposed for the selected priority areas.
2. Development Performance
(1) Industry and Industry-supporting Development
- Industrial park and/or estates established in Semarang
- Kretek tabacco industry and printing industry development in Kudus
- Agro-processing development in Magelang and Dieng Plateu (e.g. mushoroom production and canning)
- Development of Semarang Port financed by the OECF Loans (Phase-1 construction completed, Phase-2 construction under implementation)
- Urban planning and development in Semarang: implemented by the 2nd IUIDP from 1994
- Petrochemical complex and an industrial estate developed in Cilacap
(2) Tourism Development
- National Archeological Parks at Borobudur/Prambanan completed with the OECF Loans (L/A Apr. 1980 for E/S, and L/A Mar.1981 for restoration/construction)
- Agro-tourism being developed in Dieng Plateau
- Tourism development in the Semarang-Yogyakarta Complex:the Central Java and Yogyakarta Bridging Study completed by UNDP/UNESCO in 1993.
(3) Agricultrural development
- Irrigation development in Demak-Kudus Area: Jeratunseluna Project has been under implementation since the 4th 5-year Development Plan.
-High -Altitudo Agriculture under development in Dieng Plateau

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①③④

和名 中部ジャワ州総合開発計画

{M/P,Basic Study,Other}

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

ASE IDN/S 304/77

Compiled Mar.1986
Revised Mar.1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Indonesia

2.NAME OF STUDY
Development Plan of the Banjarmasin Port

3.SECTOR
Transportation/Port

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY F/S

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Directorate General of Sea Communication

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
M/P aiming the year 2000
F/S on the development plan aiming the year 1983

8.DATE OF S/W Mar.1976

9.CONSULTANT(S)
Overseas Coastal Area Development Institute of Ja

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 8
Period Oct.1976-Aug.1977(10 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
63.40	22.80	40.60

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	157,386 (¥'000)
Contracted	105,398

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
Kalimanatan, South Kalimantan Province

2.PROJECT COST

(US$1,000) (US$1=415Rp)		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
	1)	253,960	135,000	
	2)			
	3)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)
1. Estimated annual throughput of Banjarmasin Port is 3.74 million tons and corresponding 130ha terminal area will be prepared.
2. To handle the above cargo, 5.6km-long whay is planned. The followings are new facilities.

- Wharf L : 740m D : -10m
- Wharf L : 1,170m D : -6m
- Wharf L : 1,770m D : -4m
- Wharf L : 1,000m D : -2m
- Warehouse 72,000sq.m

Imp. Period: Jan.1978-Dec.1983

4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

Feasibility: Yes

EIRR1)	24.10	FIRR1)	5.00
EIRR2)		FIRR2)	
EIRR3)		FIRR3)	

Conditions and Development Impacts:
There are following conditions
- Future Cargo volume is based on the demand forecast for the year 1983 and 2000
- Cargo volume was forecasted 7,540 thousand tons in 2000

The following impacts are expected.
Since the area covered by Banjarmasin port includes not only South Kalimantan Province but also east central Kalimantan Province because of inland waterways like rivers and canals, it was expected that Banjarmasin port would be able to play important role as the gateway port for these two Provinces by this project.

(FY 1993 Domestic Survey)

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER
Counterpart training

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1.PRESENT STATUS

- ■ Completed or in Progress
  - ● Completed
  - ○ Partially Completed
  - ○ Implementing
  - ○ Processing
- □ Promoting
- □ Delayed or Suspended
- □ Discontinued or Cancelled

(Description)

The project was implemented by ADB financing.

Oct.1984 F/S reviewed
Jun.1985 Detailed design comleted
Nov.1991 Construction completed

Project Outline:
Wharf: 320m long and 9m deep
Wharf: 500m long and 5m deep
Total project cost US$55 million

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
High priority

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①②

和名 バンジャルマシン港開発計画

{F/S,D/D}

PROJECT SUMMARY (Other)

ASE IDN/S 602/77

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Mar.1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY: Indonesia

2.NAME OF STUDY
Brantas River Basin Development Plan(follow-up)

3.SECTOR
Social Infrastructures/River & Erosion Control

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY: Other

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Directorate General of Water Resource Development

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

8.DATE OF S/W: .0

9.CONSULTANT(S)

10.STUDY TEAM
No.of Members 3
Period Mar.1978-Mar.1978(0.3 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12.EXPENDITURE
Total 2,273 (¥'000)
Contracted

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
Wuringi dam of Brantas River

2.PROJECT COST
(US$1,000)

	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)			
2)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)
The study examined the problem of seepage of the base ground of the Wuringi dam, and advised on the suitable construction methods.

4.CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS

1.PRESENT STATUS
- [x] In Progress or In Use
- [ ] Delayed
- [ ] Discontinued

(Description)

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①

和名 プランタス河（ウリンギダム） アフターケア

{M/P,Basic Study,Other}

PROJECT SUMMARY (Other)

ASE IDN/S 603/77

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Mar.1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Indonesia

2.NAME OF STUDY
Brantas Middle Reaches River Improvement Project(follow-up)

3.SECTOR
Social Infrastructures/River & Erosion Control

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY Other

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Directorate General of Water Resources Development

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

8.DATE OF S/W .0

9.CONSULTANT(S)

10.STUDY TEAM
No.of Members 3
Period Aug.1977-Sep.1977(0.4 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12.EXPENDITURE
Total 2,495 (¥'000)
Contracted

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
Midstream basin of Brantas River in East Java Province (about 110 km in length)

2.PROJECT COST

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)			
2)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)
In order to facilitate the engineering service which was scheduled to be implemented with OECF financing, this follow-up study visited the middle reaches of Brantas River and clarified the basic approach in consultation with the Indonesian Government.

4.CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS

1.PRESENT STATUS
- ■ In Progress or In Use
- ☐ Delayed
- ☐ Discontinued

(Description)

1977.10.18 OECF L/A (E/S): 504 million yen (Brantas Middle River Flood Control)
1979. 3.15 OECF L/A: 5,118 million yen (Brantas Middle River Flood Control)
1985. 2.15 OECF L/A: 6,000 million yen (Brantas Middle River Improvement(2))

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①④

和名 ブランタス河中流部河川改修計画アフターケア

{M/P,Basic Study,Other}

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

ASE IDN/S 103/78

Compiled Mar.1986
Revised Mar.1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Indonesia

2.NAME OF STUDY
North and West Sumatra Tourism

3.SECTOR
Tourism/(Tourism in)General

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY M/P

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Department of Tourism,
Post and Telecommunication,Directorate General of Tourism

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Establishment of a basis for strategic tourism development in the North and West Sumatra provinces

8.DATE OF S/W Dec.1976

9.CONSULTANT(S)
Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.
Pacific Consultants International

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 19
Period May.1977-Apr.1978(12 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
111.40	89.50	21.90

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	189,155 (¥'000)
Contracted	175,082

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
The Whole of North and West Sumatra Provinces

2.PROJECT COST

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	240,060		
2)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

The fifteen-year master plan for tourism development (1980-1995)covered Karo Plateau area,the Lake Toba area and the Minang Highlands area. The main projects consist of
(1) Conservation of nature,
(2) Conservation of scenery,
(3) Conservation of cultural heritage,
(4) development of infrastructure and network,
(5) development of tourism facilities,
(6) development of tourist towns(Brastagi,Parepat and Bukittingi),etc.

4.CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS

The principles of tourism development in the study area were formulated in line with national tourism policy in order to have a maximum overall effect of linking the two provinces and to meet regional requirements, and so on.
The major specific measures for tourism development consisting of 33 items were proposed on the basis of the policy assumptions which include several measures for tourism promotion,improvement of transportation network for tourists,natural and cultural conservation, etc.

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER
(1) On-the-job training for local counterparts during the field work period
(2) Training in Japan for 4 high official

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS

1.PRESENT STATUS
- ■ In Progress or In Use
- ☐ Delayed
- ☐ Discontinued

(Description)

As more than 10 years passed since the formulation of the master plan, the review of the study was conducted in "The Study on the Integrated Regional Development Plan for the Northern Part of Sumatra"(JICA).
Based on the results of the above study, the Directorate General of Tourism intends to promote tourism development in this region.kk

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①

和名 スマトラ西部及び北部トバ湖周辺基盤整備計画

{M/P,Basic Study,Other}

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P+F/S)

ASE IDN/S 201B/78

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Mar.1993

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Indonesia

2.NAME OF STUDY
Ular River Improvement Project

3.SECTOR
Social Infrastructures/River & Erosion Control

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY M/P+F/S

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Directorate General of Water Resources Development, Ministry of Public Works.Indonesia

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Formulating the plans for river channel improvement & flood control,
and irrigation & drainage improvement works in the downstream area.

8.DATE OF S/W .0

9.CONSULTANT(S)
Nikken Consultants., Inc.
Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.

10.STUDY TEAM
No.of Members 35
Period Jul.1976-Jul.1978(24 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	339,695 (¥'000)
Contracted	192,650

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
Ular River basin in North Sumatra Province

2.PROJECT COST
(US$1,000)
(US$1=625Rp.)

		Local Cost	Foreign Cost
M/P	1)		
	2)		
F/S	1)	20,736	12,947
	2)		
	3)		

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

The Overall Plan was composed of the river-channel improvement for the Ular River based on the design discharge of 800m3/s over a stretch of 35km from river mouth and the agricultural development plan over an area of 18,500ha situated in the lower Ular river basin. IN succession, Feasibility Study was made on the plan and the following works were proposed.

(1) Flood Control
a. Channel inprovement work for the Ular River over a stretch of about 35km from river mouth up to Serbajadi Bridge.
b. Channel Improvement work for Pulau Gambar Canal over a stretch of about 3.5km from the confluence with the Ular river up to the Sennah Divergence. The channel improvement works include channel excavation, dike embankment, construction of drainage sluices, etc.

(2) Irrigation and Drainage Improvement
a. Main irrigation canals: construction of new canals (2.6km), two intakes and 10stilling basins, improvement of canals (20.4km) and one intake.
b. Secondary irrigation canals: construction of new canals(158.5km) and improvement of canals(51.5km).
c. Drainage canals: improvement of main drainage canals(125km) and secondary drainage canals(136km).

Imp. Period: .1979-.1985

4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS
Feasibility: Yes

EIRR1)	20.00	FIRR1)	
EIRR2)		FIRR2)	
EIRR3)		FIRR3)	

Conditions and Development Impacts:

(1) Conditions of Evaluation
a. Construction: full-contracting system
b. Price: as of 1977
c. Construction period: seven years from beginning of January 1979 to the end of the 1984/85 fiscal year
d. Economic life of the project: 50 years after completion of the works

(2) Development Impacts
The project will prevent the productive lands for palm oil, rubber, coconut and rice from flooding of the Ular river, and will enable a year-round irrigation farming over an area of 18,500 ha.
An intensive rise farming by double cropping is to be introduced and annual production of paddy in the project area is expected to be about 166,500 tons at the full development stage.

(FY 1993 Domestic Survey)

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1.PRESENT STATUS
- ■ Completed or in Progress
- ○ Completed
- ○ Partially Completed
- ● Implementing
- ○ Processing
- □ Promoting
- □ Delayed or Suspended
- □ Discontinued or Cancelled

(Description)

Based on the proposals of the study, the detailed design was undertaken with an OECF loan in 1979, and the construction has been carried out with the following OECF financing.

Mar. 1979 OECF loan agreement (E/S, 420 million yen)
May 1981 OECF loan agreement (8,140 million yen)
1981 E/S completed.
Feb. 1990 OECF loan agreement (21,518 million yen)
Part of the loan used for th Ular River Improvement Project
Jun. 1995 Construction to be completed

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①

和名 ウラル河治水及び灌漑・排水改良計画（M／Pはウラル河総合河川改修計画）

{M/P+F/S}

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

ASE IDN/S 305/78

Compiled Mar.1986
Revised Mar.1994

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Indonesia

2.NAME OF STUDY
Jakarta Ring Road Project

3.SECTOR
Transportation/Fish Processing

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY F/S

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Directorate of Planning,Directorate General of Highway, Ministry of Public Works

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Highway Plan

8.DATE OF S/W Dec.1976

9.CONSULTANT(S)
Pacific Consultants International

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 15

Period Mar.1977-Mar.1978(13 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
	54.00	

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	151,992 (¥'000)
Contracted	90,809

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
Boundary of Jakarta

2.PROJECT COST

(US$1,000) (US$1=270Yen)		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
	1)	369,000	150,000	
	2)			
	3)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)
Designed length of the road: 48 km
Standard: 4-lane heighway standard (expandable to 6-lane standard)
Width of the lane: 3.75 m
Designed speed-capacity:120 km/h
Number of interchanges: 3 junctions to highways
5 interchanges to regular roads
Average distance between interchanges: 6 km

Imp. Period: .1981-.1985

4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

Feasibility: Yes

EIRR1)	17.50	FIRR1)	
EIRR2)		FIRR2)	
EIRR3)		FIRR3)	

Conditions and Development Impacts:
Traffic volume was forecasted for 1985,1990,2000.
Only 3/4 of the full length of the ring road was the object of the F/S.
Land use plan was prepared for adjacent areas on both sides of the road.
Beneficial effects include dispersion of traffic concentrating from 3 directions.

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER
(1) Training of counterparts in Japan
(2) Use of local consultants for soil type analysis

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1.PRESENT STATUS

- ■ Completed or in Progress
  - ○ Completed
  - ● Partially Completed
  - ○ Implementing
  - ○ Processing
- □ Promoting
- □ Delayed or Suspended
- □ Discontinued or Cancelled

(Description)

Funding request has been repeatedly submitted to OECF since 1980, but the E/S loan has not been approved, mainly because the Intra Urban Tollway System Project was given a higher priority.
E/S loan for 939 million yen was pledged in 1985. The D/D was implemented in 24 months (Mar.1988-Feb.1990).
The following segments were added.
A. Cengkareng Access - Jakarta-Tangerang Tollway 8.2 km
B. Jakarta Coastal Road - JI.Jakarta-Bekasi 6.5 km

(FY1993 Overseas Survey)
1) D/D of Above completed (1986 - 1988)
and financed by OECF undertaken by Directorate of Urban Road Development (Binkot)

2) D/D of B above completed (1984 - 1985)
and financed by IBRD undertaken by Binkot.
3) The construction of some section completed (1985 - 1987)

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
(1)Important element in Metropolitan Jakarta Tollway network ,expected to induce development and downtown dispersion
(2)Included in the general M/P as a portion of Metropolitan Jakarta Tollway network
(3)Increased urgency to construct side roads before the tollways thereby E/S became necessary
(4)Counterpart agency is highly experienced
(5)Private sector back up in Japan

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①②

和名 ジャカルタリングロード計画

{F/S,D/D}

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

ASE IDN/S 306/78

Compiled Mar.1986
Revised Mar.1994

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Indonesia

2.NAME OF STUDY
Expansion Project of the Bitung Port

3.SECTOR
Transportation/Port

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY F/S

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Directorate General of Sea Communication

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
M/P aiming the year 2000 F/S on the development plan aiming the year 1985

8.DATE OF S/W Feb.1977

9.CONSULTANT(S)
Overseas Coastal Area Development Institute of Ja
Pacific Consultants International

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 7
Period Jul.1977-Mar.1978(9 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
47.00	46.00	1.00

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	98,988 (¥'000)
Contracted	70,549

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
North Sulawesi Province,North part of Sulawesi island

2.PROJECT COST

(US$1,000) (US$1=415Rp)		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
	1)	21,422	10,433	
	2)			
	3)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)
Bitung Port is situated north of Sulawesi island, key point of local sea traffic. To handle 2.4 million tons in 1985, the following facilities are planned.

- Wharf L : 690m D : -5.5m
- Wharf L : 130m D : -3.0m
- Warehouse 15,650sq.m
- Road 44,100sq.m

Imp. Period: .1978-Dec.1984

4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

Feasibility: Yes

EIRR1)	19.70	FIRR1)	
EIRR2)		FIRR2)	
EIRR3)		FIRR3)	

Conditions and Development Impacts:
There are following conditions
-Future Cargo Volume is based on the demand forecast for the year 1985 and 2000.
This forecast depends on the GRDP of the area covered by Bitung port.
-Main Cargos are Foodstuffs, Agricultural Products, Construction Materials, Production Materials, Vehicles and Petroleum.
Since the area covered by Bitung port does not have enough population or economic power for making independent economic area, it is very important for the economic development of the area to improve domestic and foreign trade by this Bitung port Expansion Project.

(FY 1993 Domestic Survey)

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER
Counterpart training
Training for the methods of the port planning was carried out at the site.

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1.PRESENT STATUS

- ☐ Completed or in Progress
  - ○ Completed
  - ○ Partially Completed
  - ○ Implementing
  - ○ Processing
- ☐ Promoting
- ■ Delayed or Suspended
- ☐ Discontinued or Cancelled

(Description)
The project was suspended. The review of the F/S was done by the World Bank in March 1988.

(FY 1993 Domestic Survey)
A new feasibility study by JICA with a target year of 2000 commenced in September 1993 and will be concluded in March 1994.

(FY1993 Overseas Survey)
New F/S survey has been implemented by JICA.
Final report is scheduled to be completed on March 1994.

(FY1993 Overseas Survey)
No additional information.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①②

和名 ビトン港拡張計画

{F/S,D/D}

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

ASE IDN/S 307/78

Compiled Mar.1986
Revised Mar.1991

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Indonesia

2.NAME OF STUDY
Development Plan of the Port of Semarang

3.SECTOR
Transportation/Port

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY F/S

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Directorate General of Sea Communication

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Expansion and improvement measures in the access channel: M/P aiming at year 2000
F/S on the development plan aiming at year 1985
Urgent improvement program aimed at year 1980

8.DATE OF S/W .0

9.CONSULTANT(S)
Overseas Coastal Area Development Institute of Ja
Japan Port Consultants Co., Ltd.
Pacific Consultants International

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 8
Period Sep.1977-Aug.1978(10 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
30.00	29.00	1.00

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	101,886 (¥'000)
Contracted	78,204

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
Central Java

2.PROJECT COST

(US$1,000) (US$1=415Rp)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	73,420	30,440	
2)	120,160	37,940	
3)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

Plan	High Projection	Low Projection
1. Wharf		
Deep sea general cargo wharf		
Cargo volume	870,000 t	780,000 t
Length of wharf	555 m	370 m
Number of wharfs	6	5
Regional harbor		
Cargo volume	860,000 t	740,000 t
Length of wharf	1,550 m	1,330 m
2. Length of breakwater	4,550 m	4,550 m

Imp. Period: Feb.1981-Oct.1985

4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

Feasibility: Yes

EIRR1)	10.50	FIRR1)	2.90
EIRR2)	12.60	FIRR2)	3.40
EIRR3)		FIRR3)	

Conditions and Development Impacts:

There are following conditions
-Future Cargo volume is based on the Future GRDP of Central Java.The annual growth rate of the GDP estimated as follows.

	1976 - 1978	1979 -
case 1	7.5%	7%
case 2	55% of national growth rate	same as the national growth rate

There was a congestion problem in the land transportation which carried the most of the foreign trade cargo from Central Java, and the congestion obstructed the economic development of the area.It was expected that the wharves for ocean going ships planned by this project will solve the congestion problem and improve the economic development of the area.

Note: The above EIRRs and FIRRs are for 1) Low projection and 2) High projection

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER
Counterpart training Training for the methods of the port planning and the industrial development planning was carried out at the site.

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1.PRESENT STATUS

- ■ Completed or in Progress
  - ● Completed
  - ○ Partially Completed
  - ○ Implementing
  - ○ Processing
- □ Promoting
- □ Delayed or Suspended
- □ Discontinued or Cancelled

(Description)

Mar.1979 OECF L/A signed (E/S, 480 million yen)
Mar.1981 OECF L/A signed (17.3 billion yen)
Jun.1986 Phase I construction completed

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
Significance of the impact by the Project:
Improve the foreign trade,economic development and economic stability of the area.

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①④

和名 スマラン港開発計画（フェーズI）

{F/S,D/D}

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

ASE IDN/S 308/78

Compiled Mar.1986
Revised Mar.1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Indonesia

2.NAME OF STUDY
Hospital Facilities Improvement Project

3.SECTOR
Social Infrastructures/Archtecture & Housing

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY F/S

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Ministry of Health

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Development of 20 hospitals in three provinces

8.DATE OF S/W .0

9.CONSULTANT(S)

10.STUDY TEAM
No.of Members 8
Period Apr.1978-Oct.1978(7 months)

Total M/M Japan Field

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12.EXPENDITURE
Total 21,874 (¥'000)
Contracted

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
Three provinces of North Sulawesi, South Sulawesi, and North Sumatra

2.PROJECT COST (US$1,000)

	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)			
2)			
3)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)
The study undertook the following tasks.
1) Analysis of the present situation of medical services and proposals for improvement
2) Examination of the present medical equipment and supplies and proposals for improvement
3) Evaluation of hospital-related facilities and proposals for improvement
4) Analysis of the needs and possibilities of infrastructural development necessary to support the improvement of hospital services

Imp. Period:

4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS
Feasibility: Yes/No

EIRR1)	FIRR1)
EIRR2)	FIRR2)
EIRR3)	FIRR3)

Conditions and Development Impacts:
The proposed project will contribute to the improvement of medical services and hospital facilities.

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1.PRESENT STATUS
- ■ Completed or in Progress
  - ● Completed
  - ○ Partially Completed
  - ○ Implementing
  - ○ Processing
- ☐ Promoting
- ☐ Delayed or Suspended
- ☐ Discontinued or Cancelled

(Description)
The project was completed by the provision of the OECF fund for medical equipment procurement.

Aug.1979 OECF loan agreement on medical equipment procurement (3,783 million yen)

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①④

和名 病院整備計画

{F/S,D/D}

PROJECT SUMMARY (Basic Study)

ASE IDN/A 501/78

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Mar.1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Indonesia

2.NAME OF STUDY
Forest Inventory for Management and Logging in Central Java

3.SECTOR
Forestry/General

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY Basic Study

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
PERUM PERHUTANI

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
(To establish the inventory method of merkusi pine forest)

8.DATE OF S/W Dec.1976

9.CONSULTANT(S)
Japan Forest Technical Association

Kokusai Kougyo Co., Ltd.

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 14
Period Nov.1976-Mar.1978(16 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
28.00	20.00	8.00

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY
Aerial photography

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	96,770 (¥'000)
Contracted	69,451

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
An area of 350sq.km within the jurisdiction of Pekalongan Forest Office, Central Java Province

2.PROJECT COST

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)			
2)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

This project is a forest inventory works in the pine plantations within the jurisdiction of Pekalongan Forest Office, where is the training site for the technical cooperation for mountain logging practice project in Java.

Aerial photography was implemented over the subject area of merkusi pine plantation under the jurisdiction of Pekalongan District Forestry Office, where located at Central Java Province of Indonesia. Using the aerial photos, aerial photo-interpretation on forest types and sample plot survey were conducted. After all the photo stand volume table was prepared.

4.CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS

The forest resources inventory work on the merkusi pine plantation of the District Forestry Office became necessary since the paper manufacturing factory planned asuumes the site as one of the material supply sources.

The forest resources inventory enables the precise estimation of material supply capacity of the subject area at present and in the future. Especially information on the distribution of forest resources using forest types interpretation, and evaluation of land productivity, will definitely contribute to formulation of the further development plan of the markusi pine plantation.

Not only developing log supply, it also leads to develop the production of by-products such as pine resin, which would economically contribute to the management of the District Forestry Office after all. Besides those such activities would have positive impact on development of employment opportunity for local inhabitants.

(FY 1993 Demestic Survey)

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER
1.To accept trainees out of counterparts 2.To conduct sample plot survey for forest inventory with counterparts. 3.To conduct aerial photointerpretation and transferring its results onto maps with counterparts.

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS

1.PRESENT STATUS
- ■ In Progress or In Use
- ☐ Delayed
- ☐ Discontinued

(Description)
The technical cooperation for mountain logging practice project in Java was started in 1983 and complete in 1985.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
■

和名 中部ジャワ州プカロンガン林業資源調査

{M/P,Basic Study,Other}

PROJECT SUMMARY (Other)

ASE IDN/S 604/78

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Mar.1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY: Indonesia

2.NAME OF STUDY
Wonogiri Irrigation and River Improvement Project (follow-up)

3.SECTOR
Social Infrastructures/River & Erosion Control

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY: Other

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Directorate General of Water Resources Development

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Identification of an optimum construction plan

8.DATE OF S/W: .0

9.CONSULTANT(S)

10.STUDY TEAM
No.of Members
Period Nov.1978-Dec.1978(1 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12.EXPENDITURE
Total 6,794 (¥'000)
Contracted

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA

2.PROJECT COST
(US$1,000)

	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)			
2)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)
In order to handle the relocation and other related problems vis-a-vis the river channel improvement component of the Wonogiri multi-purpose dam project, this study reviewed the feasibility study and evaluated the phasing of the construction plan and recommended the optimum schedule of implementation.

4.CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS

1.PRESENT STATUS
- ■ In Progress or In Use
- ☐ Delayed
- ☐ Discontinued

(Description)

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①

和名 ソロ河ウオノギリ多目的ダム関連河川改修計画アフターケア

{M/P,Basic Study,Other}

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

ASE IDN/S 104/79

Compiled Mar.1986
Revised Mar.1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Indonesia

2.NAME OF STUDY
Shipbuilding Industry Development

3.SECTOR
Transportation/Marine Transportation & Ships

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY M/P

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Directorate General of Sea Communications, Ministry of Communications, and Directorate General of Basic

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Examination of and advice on the needs of rehabilitation and new construction

8.DATE OF S/W .0

9.CONSULTANT(S)
The Shipbuilding Research Centre of Japan

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 14
Period Sep.1977-Nov.1977(8 months)
May.1978-Dec.1978

Total M/M	Japan	Field
21.33	16.00	5.33

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	68,785 (¥'000)
Contracted	42,575

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
18 major shipbuilding yards in Indonesia

2.PROJECT COST

(US$1,000)		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
	1)	474,000		
(US$1=415Rp)	2)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

The study suggested to modernize four shipbuilding yards in order to meet the future demands for ship building and repair.
The proposed targets are as follows.
1) Ship building:
1983 90% of the annual demand (approx. 50,000GT)
1990 100% of the annual demand (approx. 94,000GT)
2) Repair work:
1983 70% of the annual demand (approx. 1.4 million GT)
1990 100% of the annual demand (approx. 2.8 million GT)

In addition, the study proposed the establishment of a supplies center which would import materials for ship building and repair, and a training center for manpower development.

4.CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS
The proposed project will induce increased production, savings of foreign exchange, creation of employment opportunities and regional development.

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER
On-the-job training on the data analysis and the preparation of the report

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS

1.PRESENT STATUS
- ■ In Progress or In Use
- ☐ Delayed
- ☐ Discontinued

(Description)
Among the 18 major shipbuilding yards examined by the study, a feasibility study was conducted on the Makassar Shipyard (FY1980).

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①

和名 造船振興計画

{M/P,Basic Study,Other}

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

ASE IDN/S 107/79

Compiled Mar.1986
Revised Mar.1993

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Indonesia

2.NAME OF STUDY
Central South Sulawesi Water Resources Development Project

3.SECTOR
Social Infrastructures/Water Resource Development

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY M/P

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Directorate of Planning and Programming

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Irrigation Development
Topographic survey

8.DATE OF S/W Oct.1976

9.CONSULTANT(S)
Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.
Mitsui Consultants Co., Ltd.
System Science Consultants

Nikken Consultants., Inc.

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 36
Period Dec.1976-Jun.1978(39 months)
Aug.1978-Mar.1980

Total M/M	Japan	Field
258.91	81.60	177.31

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY
Aerial Photography

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	673,876 (¥'000)
Contracted	643,458

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
The area centered by Lake Tempe, south Sulawesi

2.PROJECT COST

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	340,400		
2)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

The project area is centered by lake Tempe where the Walanae, the Bila, the Boya, and the Cenranae rivers flow in and out of the lake.
The catchment is 8,000sq.km in area, and main projects hereinafter has been proposed for maximum use of these water resources.
- Irrigation: Area 81,000ha(9 irrigation plots)
- Flood control: Extension by river improvement 117km
- Fresh water fishery: prohibition of fishing for a whole year of lake Tempe, construction of hatcheries and fisheries.
- Multi-purpose dam: Walimpong dam (Rockfill dam, height-82m, crest length-900m)
- Hydro-electric power: Walimpong hydro-electric power station (output:8,000kw, 70GW/year)
- Sabo: Sabo dam 12 plots, compacting plots-about 140.

The total cost above only pertains to the irrigation development.

4.CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS

The project area has abundant water resources.
However, the productivity of agricultural sector is considerably low because farmers, without facilities for irrigation, rely on rain-fall agriculture.
On the other hand, damage from flooding in the rainy season is quite high every year.
Furthermore, although Lake Tempe is suitable for fresh water fishing, the fish catch decreases annually due to reckless fishing .
The completion of this project may solve the above problems, and local communities will be able to raise their standard of living.
It is also expected that the nation will be able to promote self-sufficiency in food.

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS

1.PRESENT STATUS
- ■ In Progress or In Use
- ☐ Delayed
- ☐ Discontinued

(Description)

This master plan suggested 7 developing plans, of which 3 projects were implemented as follows.

Langkemme irrigation project
Mar. 1981 F/S completed (JICA)
Mar. 1985 E/S completed (OECF loan 320 million yen)
Nov. 1987 Construction started (OECF loan 6.95 billion yen)
Jun. 1994 Construction to be completed

Bila irrigation project
Jun. 1982 F/S completed (JICA)
Dec. 1988 E/S completed (OECF loan 550 million yen)
Feb. 1992 1st stage construction started (OECF loan 6.46 billion yen)
Jan. 1993 2nd stage construction started (OECF loan 3,788 million yen)
Jul. 1995 1st stage construction to be completed
Mar. 1997 2nd stage construction to be completed

Sanrego irrigation project
Mar. 1983 F/S complted (JICA)

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①④

和名 南スラウェシ州中部水資源総合開発計画

{M/P,Basic Study,Other}

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

ASE IDN/S 309/79

Compiled Mar.1986
Revised Mar.1994

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Indonesia

2.NAME OF STUDY
Expansion Project of the Port of Balikpapan

3.SECTOR
Transportation/Port

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY F/S

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Directorate General of Sea Communication

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Study on the development of deep sea port as the main development center in the east kalimantan

8.DATE OF S/W Dec.1978

9.CONSULTANT(S)
Overseas Coastal Area Development Institute of Ja

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 6
Period Jan.1979-Nov.1979(10 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
44.51	34.84	9.67

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	99,579 (¥'000)
Contracted	86,160

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
Kalimantan,East Kalimantan Province

2.PROJECT COST

(US$1,000) (US$1=625Rp)		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
	1)	20,888	8,686	
	2)			
	3)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)
As the short-term development plan, following facilities are planned.

- Wharf for foreign trade 330m
- Wharf for small vessels 75m
- Jetty 50m
- Reclamation 905,000sq.m
- Warehouse 6,000sq.m

Imp. Period: Oct.1981-Dec.1984

4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

Feasibility: Yes

EIRR1)	13.40	FIRR1)	10.00
EIRR2)		FIRR2)	
EIRR3)		FIRR3)	

Conditions and Development Impacts:
Cargo volume in the port was forecasted 10,500 thousand tons in 1985 and 16,900 thousand tons in 2000.

Hinterland of the port will be eastern Kalimantan and central Celebes as a foreign trade port, Balikpapan city, and Aurrounding villages as a domestic port.

(FY 1993 Domestic Survey)

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER
Counterpart training

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1.PRESENT STATUS

- ■ Completed or in Progress
  - ● Completed
  - ○ Partially Completed
  - ○ Implementing
  - ○ Processing
- ☐ Promoting
- ☐ Delayed or Suspended
- ☐ Discontinued or Cancelled

(Description)

The project was implemented by ADB financing.

Sep.1984 JICA F/S reviewed
Jun.1985 D/D completed

Total project cost: US$22.9 million

(FY1993 Overseas Survey)
Construction complete (1991 - 1993)
Investment cost is Rp. 5,246,606,000

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①②

和名 バリクパパン港港湾整備計画

{F/S,D/D}

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

ASE IDN/S 310/79

Compiled Mar.1986
Revised Mar.1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Indonesia

2.NAME OF STUDY
Borobudur Prambanan: National Archeological Parks

3.SECTOR
Tourism/(Tourism in)General

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY F/S

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Tourism Directorate Transport Ministry

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Tourism Development

8.DATE OF S/W Jul.1978

9.CONSULTANT(S)
Pacific Consultants International
JCP Co., Ltd.

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 24
Period Jul.1978-Jul.1979(13 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
61.03	48.00	13.03

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	160,852 (¥'000)
Contracted	143,858

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
Central Java,Borobudur Prambanan

2.PROJECT COST

(US$1,000) (US$1=627Rp.)		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
	1)	17,266		
	2)			
	3)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)
Review of existing reports and formulation of 1979-1989 detailed plan for the national archeological park centered around ruins of Borobudur Prambanan in Central Java.

Imp. Period: .1979-.1989

4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

Feasibility: No

EIRR1)	FIRR1)
EIRR2)	FIRR2)
EIRR3)	FIRR3)

Conditions and Development Impacts:
Repair and restoration of ruins in both sites are expected to promote domestic and foreign tourism,thereby increasing tourism revenues and inducing regional development

(FY 1993 Domestic Survey)

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER
OJT : Counterparts were trained on land use, tourism and infrastructure development

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1.PRESENT STATUS

- ■ Completed or in Progress
  - ● Completed
  - ○ Partially Completed
  - ○ Implementing
  - ○ Processing
- □ Promoting
- □ Delayed or Suspended
- □ Discontinued or Cancelled

(Description)

The project was completed by the OECF loan.

Apr.1980	OECF L/A signed (E/S, 440 million yen)
May 1982	OECF L/A signed (2,805 million yen)
Summer 1988	Construction completed

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
(1) Large favorable effects
(2) Favorable political conditions
(3) High priority Great cultural and educational impacts

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①④

和名 ボロブドール・プランバナン国立史跡公園整備計画

(F/S,D/D)

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

ASE IDN/A 302/79

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Mar.1993

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Indonesia

2.NAME OF STUDY
Riam Kanan Irrigation Project

3.SECTOR
Agriculture/General

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY F/S

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Ministry of Public Works, Directorate General of Water Resources Development

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

8.DATE OF S/W Mar.1978

9.CONSULTANT(S)
Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 18
Period Jul.1978-Mar.1979(9 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
73.43	19.53	53.90

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	248,480 (¥'000)
Contracted	151,908

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
Riam Kanan Area of South Kalimantan Province (Investigated Area 60,000ha)

2.PROJECT COST

(US$1,000) US$1=625Rp.	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	190,670	106,880	83,790
2)			
3)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

1. Total Irrigation Area : 32,610 ha
   (AI Zone 1,870 ha, BI Zone: 7,400 ha, CI Zone: 3,740 ha, DI Zone: 11,520 ha, EI: 8,080 ha)
2. Diversion weir : 1 place, height 9m, length 228m, max. intake discharge 34 cu.m/sec
3. Main canal : 48.4 km
4. Main drain : 53 km
5. Main road : 122 km
6. New paddy field: 5,150 ha

Imp. Period: Jan.1980-Oct.1988

4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

Feasibility: Yes

EIRR1)	13.50	FIRR1)
EIRR2)		FIRR2)
EIRR3)		FIRR3)

Conditions and Development Impacts:

Preconditions: (1)construciton period: 8 years, realization of target benefit: 15 years
(2)The direct benefit was evaluated as the difference of net income from the crop production between with-project and without-project conditions

	with-project		without-project	
	Total benefit	Net benefits	Total benefit	Net benefits
1984	4,284	1,600	1,323	892
1994	45,756	27,429	11,078	7,897

Development Impacts:
(1) Saving of foreign currency by a reduction of rice import
(2) Increase of employment opportunity
(3) Improvement of quality of agricultural products and increase of marketability
(4) Improvement of living environment
(5) Contribution to activation of the economy

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1.PRESENT STATUS

- ■ Completed or in Progress
  - ● Completed
  - ○ Partially Completed
  - ○ Implementing
  - ○ Processing
- ☐ Promoting
- ☐ Delayed or Suspended
- ☐ Discontinued or Cancelled

(Description)

Mar.1980	OECF L/A signed (E/S 450 million yen)
1982	Pilot farm developed by Japanese grant
Jun.1984	OECF L/A signed (8,636 million yen)
May 1987	Construction started
Dec.1992	Construction completed

OECF Loan:
- Main canals (primary 20km, secondary 50km)
- Drainage canals (40km)
- Tertiary canals (5,965ha)

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
■④

和名 リアムカナンかんがい計画

(F/S,D/D)

PROJECT SUMMARY (Other)

ASE IDN/S 605/79

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Mar.1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Indonesia

2.NAME OF STUDY
Jakarta-Merak Highway Project: Jakarta/ Tangerang Freeway Financial Study(follw-up)

3.SECTOR
Transportation/Fish Processing

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY Other

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Directorate General of Highways, Ministry of Public Works

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Policy recommendations on the operation of toll road

8.DATE OF S/W .0

9.CONSULTANT(S)
Pacific Consultants International

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 4
Period Mar.1979-Jun.1979(2.5 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12.EXPENDITURE
Total 13,679 (¥'000)
Contracted

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
Road between Jakarta and Tangerang

2.PROJECT COST

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)			
2)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

The Government of Indonesia promulgated the toll road Act in February 1978, and planned to apply the law to the operation of the Jakarta-Tangeran section (27km) of the Jakarta - Merak Highway (120km). The follow-up study reevaluated the project by financial analysis and suggested specific policy guidelines.

The project road is at-grade type and 4-lane, 2-way with 100 km/hr design speed.

Around Jakarta	4.6 km
Between Jakarta and Tangerang	14.2 km
Around Tangerang	7.8 km
Total length	26.6 km

4.CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS

[Conditions]
Jakarta, west Java province and Sumatra are to be connected with roads and ferry.

[Development impacts]
(1) In Sumatra
- Promotion of regional development in South Sumatra Province and immigration Java to Sumatra
- Correction of social and economical gap between Java and Sumatra
- Transportation of agricultural products South Sumatra to Jakarta
(2) In Jakarta urban area
- Decentralization of population to Jakarta
- Connection between T.P port and west area
- Development of west Java area

(FY 1993 Domestic Survey)

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS

1.PRESENT STATUS
- ■ In Progress or In Use
- ☐ Delayed
- ☐ Discontinued

(Description)

The road construction was completed by the OECF loan which was approved in Nov. 1977 (12,514 million yen) and is now managed as a toll road.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①④

和名 ジャカルターメラク間道路アフターケア

{M/P,Basic Study,Other}

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

ASE IDN/S 106/80

Compiled Mar.1986
Revised Mar.1994

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Indonesia

2.NAME OF STUDY
Southern Coast Development Plan, East Java

3.SECTOR
Development Plan/Sericulture

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY M/P

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Directorate of Urban Planning and Housing, Ministry of Public Works

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Identification of development strategy and projects, and evaluation of economic and social impacts

8.DATE OF S/W .0

9.CONSULTANT(S)
International Development Center of Japan

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 15
Period Nov.1978-Feb.1980(16 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
47.00	22.40	24.60

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	113,538 (¥'000)
Contracted	102,302

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
Southern coastal area of East Java (8,310 sq.km, 17% of the land area of East Java)

2.PROJECT COST

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
	1)		
US$1=Rp630	2)		

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

The study proposed 12 project packages (mostly by area) for the development of the southern coastal area.
- Western Pacitan Rural Development - Priqi Bay Area Integrated Development - Pacitan Bay Area Development - Western Malang Rural Development - East Pacitan Rural Development
- Southern Tulungagung Rural Development - Southern Blitar Rural Development - East Ponorogo Rural Development

6 project packages are suggested for early implementation by utilizing either domestic fund or foreign technical assistance. The packages include the construction of dams for irrigation and sabo check dams, rural water supply, rural roads, breeding and raising of draft animals, modernization of fishing boats and gear, etc.
The study recommended feasibility studies for the following.
- Construction of the Priqi commercial port; rehabilitation of the Priqi fishing port, Pacitan
- Slahung provincial road improvement; Priqi communal telephone project; Priqi electrification project;
- Construction of two dams at Grindulu and Tinator; and West Pacitan critical area rehabilitation (upstream Grindulu River)

4.CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS

[Conditions]
All proposed project packages are combinations of local-level projects. So it is indispensable to strengthen planning/operation/management ability of the provincial governments and kaupaten. Relating to this point, a condition for success is to make good use of the experience of provincial Development program assisted by USAID.

[Impacts]
This plan was expected to strengthen capabilities of poor areas for self-sustained development rather than to stimulate growth of regional economy. An emphasis was given to satisfaction of BHN, expansion of employment, strengthening of urban-rural linkage and environmental protection.
- Strengthening planning / operaton / management capability is aimed at a positive effect of the proposed program on its managerial/institutional aspect while it is a condition by itself for program implementation.

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER
1) OJT through joint undertaking of the study
2) Participation of the counterparts in the JICA training program

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS

1.PRESENT STATUS
- ☐ In Progress or In Use
- ☐ Delayed
- ■ Discontinued

(Description)
(FY1993 Overseas Survey)
This JICA Study was completed about 13 years ago. The Indonesian counterparts at the time of study are no longer working at the Provincial BAPPEDA and no information is available on how the Study's proposals were utilized subsequently.
According to the 15-year provincial Spatial Design Structure Plan (RSTRP) of 1990, the first priority for rural development is assigned to the southern coastal area. In other words, thesituation of underdevelopment remains largely unchanged since the time of the JICA Study. The said RSTRP assigned the first priority for urban development to four secondary cities of Malang, Madiun, Kediri and Jember, and proposes the extension of the trunk road network to reach the first three cities. Medium, Kediri and Malang function as growth centers of three economic zones of the southern coastal area, and the improved access to the Surabaya metroplitan area is expected to boost the development of the southern coast.
The JICA Study proposed nine project packages for the southern coastal proposed projects are small in scale, and it was difficult to ascertain whether and how they have been implemented. What little information available concerns the following projects.
- Grindulu Dam (West Pacitan Rural Development Package):
  The project is not implemented, but included in the project list of the Province.
- Priqi fishing port (Priqi Bay Area Integrated Development Package):
  The part of the fishing port was rehabilitiated by the private sector.

The southern coastal area contains the upper stream basin of Brantas River, and a number of major flood control and irrigation development projects have been implemeted or are under implementation.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①③

和名 東部ジャワ州南部沿岸地域開発計画

{M/P,Basic Study,Other}

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

ASE IDN/S 105/80

Compiled Mar.1986
Revised Mar.1994

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Indonesia

2.NAME OF STUDY
Removal of Sunken Vessels

3.SECTOR
Transportation/Marine Transportation & Ships

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY M/P

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Directorate General of Sea Communications, Ministry of Communications

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Transfer of techniques for the removal of sunken ships

8.DATE OF S/W Mar.1979

9.CONSULTANT(S)
The Shipbuilding Research Centre of Japan

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 24

Period Oct.1979-Feb.1980(4 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
	6.93	13.30

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	74,983 (¥'000)
Contracted	67,056

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
Majo ports in Indonesia, and the port of Surabaya for the case study

2.PROJECT COST

(US$1,000)

	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)			
2)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

In order to assist in the removal of sunken ships in the major harbours during the World War II, the study made a case study of the port of Surabaya and formulated a master plan concerning the appropriate techniques, necessary salvage equipment and boats, and training requirements.

4.CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS

The removal of sunken ships in major harbours will ensure the safety of port operations and raise the port capacity, and thereby contribute to the economic development of the country.

The study recommended the following measures:

1) Formulation of medium- and long-term implementation plan
2) Preparation of manuals for salvage operations under difficult conditions
3) Provision of necessary salvage equipment
4) Preparation of necessary bylaws and regulations
5) Purchase of salvage boats and support boats

(FY 1993 Domestic Survey)

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER
OJT and instructions on the recommended techniques

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS

1.PRESENT STATUS

- ☐ In Progress or In Use
- ■ Delayed
- ☐ Discontinued

(Description)

The Government of Indonesia has been removing sunken ships in small scale. During ten years of the first and the second five-year national development plans, approximately 24,000 tons of sunken ships were reported to have been removed. The Government planned to remove approximately 36,000 tons during the third development plan (1979 - 1983), and the recommendations of the study was initially included in the blue book.

(FY1993 Overseas Survey)
In reality during the third five years development plan only approximately 8.200 tons of sunken vessels could be removed, and during the fourth five years development plan only approximately 1.500 tons of sunken vessels could be removed. Subsequently, the project was postponed due to financial constraints. The Government plan to remove approximately 16.500 tons of sunken vessels within the sixth five years development plan.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

1) The domestic salvage companies cannot use the special techniques proposed by the study.
2) Because of the fiscal deficits, it was not possible to purchase necessary salvage equipment and boats.
3) The priority of the removal of sunken ships was lowered during the 3rd development plan period.

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①②

和名 沈船除去計画

{M/P,Basic Study,Other}

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

ASE IDN/S 109/80

Compiled Mar.1986
Revised Mar.1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Indonesia

2.NAME OF STUDY
Medan Area Transportation

3.SECTOR
Transportation/Urban Transportaion

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY M/P

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Traffic plan

8.DATE OF S/W Nov.1978

9.CONSULTANT(S)
Pacific Consultants International
Japan Transportaion Consultants, Inc.

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 16
Period Sep.1979-Oct.1980(0 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
76.50	53.00	23.50

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	185,134 (¥'000)
Contracted	171,501

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
Medan suburban area

2.PROJECT COST

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	8,484		
2)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

The major projects of the short term development plan for 5 years are :
- Rehabilitation and Construction of Roads:
  Total length,12,630m,Improvement of crossing, 2 sites.
- Establishment of City Bus Route (loop line) :
  Improvement of bus terminal, 2 sites.
- Traffic Control Facilities :
  One way traffic, 26 sites.
  Signal system, 15 sites
- Facilities improvement with reopening of
  passenger transport between Brawan - Medan.
- Establishment of Eastside Entrance and
  Rehabilitation of pedestrian bridge of Medan Station.

4.CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS

Development
Impacts : Improvement of urban and regional infrastructure by improvement of traffic network
(roads and railways,etc.).

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER

(1) On-the-job training
(2) Employed local consultants for traffic survey and hearing,etc

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS

1.PRESENT STATUS

- ■ In Progress or In Use
- ☐ Delayed
- ☐ Discontinued

(Description)

The recommendation of this report was accepted into trunk road improvement plan.
Some part of the project is under construction by own funds and by the ADB loan on urban development (this loan does not cover trunk roads).

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①

和名 メダン地域都市交通計画

{M/P,Basic Study,Other}

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

ASE IDN/S 108/80

Compiled Mar.1986
Revised Mar.1994

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Indonesia

2.NAME OF STUDY
Land Erosion and Volcanic Debris Control in the Area of Mt.Merapi

3.SECTOR
Social Infrastructures/River & Erosion Control

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY M/P

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Directorate General of Water Resource Development, Ministry of Public Works

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Sabo planning in the volcanic area

8.DATE OF S/W Jun.1976

9.CONSULTANT(S)
Sabo Technical Center

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 25
Period Jul.1976-Aug.1979(37 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
161.13	92.88	68.30

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	405,534 (¥'000)
Contracted	307,198

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
Southern slope of Mt. Merapi (total area 1,300 sq.km, project area 850 sq.km) in Central Java

2.PROJECT COST

(US$1,000)		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
	1)	66,430		
(US$1=220Yen=630Rp)	2)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

1) Relocation plan (50,400 persons)
2) Afforestation plan (6,010 ha)
3) Sabo facilities (58 sabo dams; 79 bed consolidation; 116,070m embankment and revetment; 16,490m training levee; 12,810m water control; and 4 bridges
4) Warning and evacuation (1 telemeter monitoring center; 4 telemeter monitoring stations; 10 to 15 information centers)
5) Related facilities (26.7km main irrigation canals; 26.7km main roads; 12 road bridges; 11 micro hydro-power plants)
6) River improvement (control of meandering, channel improvement)

4.CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS

The proposed project will control land erosion by rivers and volcanic debris on the southern slope of Mt.Merapi located to the north of Yogyakarta. It will provide stability to the life and productive activities of local inhabitants, and improve basic infrastructure for livelihood by sabo dams which will provide irrigation and hydroelectric power.

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER

1) OJT;
2) Participation of the counterparts in the JICA training program;

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS

1.PRESENT STATUS

- ■ In Progress or In Use
- ☐ Delayed
- ☐ Discontinued

(Description)

The Volcanic Sabo Technology Center was established by JICA as proposed by the study and four Japanese experts have been assigned to the center.
After the volcanic erruption in June 1984, JICA sent the Japanese expert team to review the project and propose urgent measures, for which an OECF loan was subsequently approved.

Dec.1985	OECF loan agreement signed (4,672 million yen)
1986	E/S completed
Oct.1989	Construction started
Jun.1992	Construction completed

(FY 1993 Overseas Survey)
1. Constructed facilities
(1) 28 nos of check dam (sabo dam)
(2) 41 nos of consolidation dam
(3) 32,940 meters of training dike (levee)
(4) 1,747 meters of embankment and revetment
(5) 1 nos of bridge

2. In Feb. 1992, Mt. Merapi erupted with about 3.6 millin m3 of volcanic ejacta flowed Bown through a newly formed direction i.e, Senowo River and Lamat River, Western part of Mt. Merapi. The intitial anticipation is mostly south western part of Mt. Merapi. Further study is needed vegarding the needs of environment protection and disaster prevention. This study is proposed to be funded by government budget in FY 1994/1995.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

Factors which caused the gap between plan and actual cunstruction.
1. The capability of National Geovernment budget to provide fund for such facilities is limited.
2. The facilities as planned by M/P are seemly too ambitions to be constructed in medium-term basis, say 5-10 years/

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION

①③④

和名 メラピ火山砂防基本計画

{M/P,Basic Study,Other}

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

ASE IDN/A 101/80

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Mar.1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Indonesia

2.NAME OF STUDY
Watershed Management Plan in Upper Musi Watershed South Sumatra

3.SECTOR
Forestry/General

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY M/P

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
The Directorate General of Forestry of The Republic of Indonesia

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

8.DATE OF S/W Sep.1977

9.CONSULTANT(S)
Japan Forest Technical Association

Kokusai Kougyo Co., Ltd.

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 22

Period Nov.1977-Mar.1980(30 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
109.00	64.00	45.00

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY
Aerial Photography Mapping

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	347,517 (¥'000)
Contracted	341,716

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
An Area of 4,000 sq.km in Upper Musi Watershed, South Sumatra Province

2.PROJECT COST

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)			
2)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)
The main components of the plan were proposed as follows:
1. Conduct land use zonings in order fo secure the forest area
2. Select production forests and exploit the forest resources in forest area
3. Improve preventive functions of forest area against floods and erosions
4. Confirm forest reserves and improve them
5. Afforest the critical areas immediately in order to prevent erosions
6. Improve the agricultural infrastructure

4.CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS
The subject area is located in the western part of the South Sumatra province, in which the Sumatra Highway is stretched. Therefore this area has developed so that deforestation and erosion have taken place in Upper Musi Watershed. This Watershed management plan will enhance the protection of the subject area as well as Lower Musi Watershed.

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER
1.To accept trainees out of counterparts 2.To conduct field works with counterparts 3.To conduct aerial-photo interpretation and transferring of its results onto maps with counterparts under the guidance of the member of study team

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS

1.PRESENT STATUS
- ■ In Progress or In Use
- ☐ Delayed
- ☐ Discontinued

(Description)
Based on the proposed plan, the authorities concerned has implemented a re-afforestation Project by self financing.
"South Sumatra Afforestation project" was implemented from 1979 to 1987 as technical cooperation project by JICA, and a feasibility study on "Industrial Plantation Forest Development" was implemented by JICA from 1988 to 1989.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
The counterpart agency requested a technical expert to help to implement the watershed management plan.

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①

和名 南スマトラ州ムシ河上流流域管理計画

{M/P,Basic Study,Other}

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

ASE IDN/S 311/80

Compiled Mar.1986
Revised Mar.1993

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Indonesia

2.NAME OF STUDY
Small and Medium Sized Town Water Supply Projects in Sulawesi

3.SECTOR
Public Utilities/Timber Processing

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY F/S

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Dept.of Housing,Building,Planning & Urban Development,Ministry of Public Works, Indonesia

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Improvement of living and sanitary condition with implementation of water supply system

8.DATE OF S/W Mar.1980

9.CONSULTANT(S)
Nihon Suido Consultants Co., Ltd.

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 6
Period Mar.1980-Sep.1980(7 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	74,192 (¥'000)
Contracted	59,043

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
South,Central and South-East of Sulawesi Province/ Sulawesi Island

2.PROJECT COST

(US$1,000) (US$1=629Rp)		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
	1)	5,134	2,268	2,866
	2)			
	3)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)
Water supply facilities and transmission/distribution pipelines for the following cities(the numbers for transmission/distribution are diameter x length):
1. Donggala City
   capacity of system: 20 l/sec, transmission: 150mm x 200m, distribution: 200mm x 1,400m, 150mm x 2,400m, 100mm x 550m, 75mm x 1,250m
2. Yentena City
   capacity of system: 20 l/sec, transmission: 150mm x 2,150m, distribution: 150mm x 3,400m, 100mm x 3,200m, 75mm x 4,750m, 50mm x 600m
3. Luwuk City
   capacity of system: 40 l/sec, transmission: 300mm x 100m, distribution: 300mm x 300m, 200mm x 3,200m, 150mm x 1,800m, 100mm x 1,200m, 75mm x 750m
4. Baubau City
   capacity of system: 60 l/sec, transmission: 250mm x 3,000m, 150mm x 4,400m, distribution: 300mm x 1,600m, 250mm x 1,300m, 200mm x 1,350m, 150mm x 4,150m, 75mm x 6,350m
5. Enrekang City
   capacity of system: 20 l/sec, transmission: 100mm x 500m, 100mm x 400m, 200mm x 5,000m, distribution: 100mm x 2,500m, 200mm x 700m, 150mm x 2,250m, 100mm x 1,250m, 75mm x 1,100m

Note: Respective costs for the cities (in US$1,000) are Donggala: 968, Tentena: 785, Luwuk: 701, Baubau: 1,684 and Enrekang: 996.

Imp. Period: Nov.1982-Jul.1987

4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

Feasibility:		
Yes	EIRR1)	FIRR1)
	EIRR2)	FIRR2)
	EIRR3)	FIRR3)

Conditions and Development Impacts:
The Feasibility Study with the target year of 1985 was based on the review of a F/S conducted by local consultants data collection /review,population projection,future water demand (water consumption surveys were conducted as necessary base),water supply facility planning,
operation/maintenance study,institution /financial study.
Development impacts are; decrease in the work load for water conveyance at home,development of local industry,and improvement of sanitary condition in proposed cities which have been in very poor sanitary conditions.

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER
Carried out a training program in Japan for 3 counterpart staff in water supply plannning,feasibility study,master plan and other related technical field.

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1.PRESENT STATUS

- ■ Completed or in Progress
  - ● Completed
  - ○ Partially Completed
  - ○ Implementing
  - ○ Processing
- □ Promoting
- □ Delayed or Suspended
- □ Discontinued or Cancelled

(Description)

The project was implemented by the OECF loan.

June 1981 OECF loan agreement (559 million yen) for the town water supply projects in Donggala, Enrekang, Luwuk and Baubau.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
(1) Effectiveness : effective in development of local industries and improvement of sanitation condition
(2) Priority : developed along with Indonesian Government plan

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①④

和名 地方小都市上水道整備計画

(F/S,D/D)

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

ASE IDN/S 312/80

Compiled Mar.1986
Revised Mar.1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Indonesia

2.NAME OF STUDY
Reinforcement and Expansion Plan of P.T.IKI Makassar Shipyard at Ujung Pandang

3.SECTOR
Transportation/Marine Transportation & Ships

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY F/S

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Directorate General of Basic Metal and Machinery Industry

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Examination of conditions for improving the Makassar Shipyard and geological survey

8.DATE OF S/W Mar.1980

9.CONSULTANT(S)
The Shipbuilding Research Centre of Japan

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 9
Period Jun.1980-Mar.1981(9 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
29.80	19.23	10.67

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	98,271 (¥'000)
Contracted	90,294

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
Makassar Shipyard in Ujung Pandang, Sulawesi

2.PROJECT COST
(US$1,000)
(US$1=203 yen)

	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	62,399	15,093	
2)			
3)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)
- New shipbuilding facilities
  135m x 20m (for 5,000DWT ships)
- Ship repairing facilities (a graving dock)
  140m x 18m x d. 7m (for 7,000DWT ships)

Imp. Period:

4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

Feasibility: Yes

EIRR1)	17.58	FIRR1)	13.39
EIRR2)		FIRR2)	
EIRR3)		FIRR3)	

Conditions and Development Impacts:

Assumptions:
(1) Project life of 20 years; (2) annual inflation of 10%; (3) initial investment of 12.70 billion yen; (4) loaned capital (8% annual interest) 70% and own capital 30%; (5) total benefits 34.76 billion yen and total costs 28.37 billion yen Development impacts:
(1) Increase of national income (10.2 billion yen per year); (2) growth of related industries (increase of gross sales 1 billion yen per year); (3) savings of foreign exchange (costs of ship purchases and repair works done overseas 3.5 billion yen per year); (4) increase of employment (700 jobs in shipbuilding and 2800 jobs in related industries and services); (5) indirect development effects in the surrounding areas Notes:1984 constant price; and annual figures pertain to the period from the 11th to 20th years

(FY 1993 Domestic Survey)

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER
OJT during the joint preparation of the report

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1.PRESENT STATUS

- ☐ Completed or in Progress
  - ○ Completed
  - ○ Partially Completed
  - ○ Implementing
  - ○ Processing
- ☐ Promoting
- ☐ Delayed or Suspended
- ■ Discontinued or Cancelled

(Description)

March 1985 OECF E/S loan agreement (535 millio yen)
May 1989 D/D completed

The project was changed to construct and repair ships up to 3,000DWT. However, because of the policy change in the Ministry of Industry, the application for OECF finance was withdrawn.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
Change of policy

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①

和名 マカッサル造船所整備計画

(F/S,D/D)

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

ASE IDN/S 313/80

Compiled Mar.1986
Revised Mar.1994

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Indonesia

2.NAME OF STUDY
Madiun River Urgent Improvement Project

3.SECTOR
Social Infrastructures/River & Erosion Control

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY F/S

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
MPW Directorate General Water Resources

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
To formulate an optimum project plan for the urgent flood control of the Madiun city and its surrounding area and to identify the effects of the improvement to the downstream areas.

8.DATE OF S/W Feb.1980

9.CONSULTANT(S)
Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.
CTI Engineering Co., Ltd.

10.STUDY TEAM
No.of Members 8
Period Mar.1980-Dec.1980(9 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
38.50	14.50	24.00

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	91,450 (¥'000)
Contracted	86,668

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
Madiun City (Middle Java)

2.PROJECT COST

(US$1,000) (US$1=240Yen)		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
	1)	29,890	16,555	13,335
	2)			
	3)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)
The principle work quantities required to the plan with the hrighest EIRR are presented bellow:

Embankment of dykes	1,308,000	cu.m
Excavation of shortcut	525,000	cu.m
Wet masonry	44,000	sq.m
Construction of bridge	3	sets
Modification of bridge	2	sets
Construction of gate structure	4	sets
Treatment of spoil bank	210,000	sq.m
Land to be purchased	88	ha
Land to be hired	93	ha
House to be removed	454	pcs.

Imp. Period: Jun.1982-May.1985

4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

Feasibility: Yes

EIRR1)	11.50	FIRR1)	
EIRR2)		FIRR2)	
EIRR3)		FIRR3)	

Conditions and Development Impacts:
The project was studied under the following conditions;
(1) Flood control in the upstream reach (Penoroqo City) is executed mainly at Bendo and Badoqan Dams.
(2) Flood control in the downstream reach is executed subsequently to the Project.
Flood discharge of 1,200cu.m/s (17 years return period) is controlled in the Madiun City and its suburbs.
Annual benefit was estimated at 2.8 million US$

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER
(1) OJT :
(2) Training in Japan :

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1.PRESENT STATUS

- ■ Completed or in Progress
- ○ Completed
- ○ Partially Completed
- ● Implementing
- ○ Processing
- □ Promoting
- □ Delayed or Suspended
- □ Discontinued or Cancelled

(Description)

Sep.1981	OECF L/A signed (E/S on rehabilitation, 805 million yen)
Jan.1985	D/D completed
Feb.1985	OECF L/A signed (6.4 billion yen) for 1st stage construction (emergency flood control) Local cost: Rp.26.2 billion
Feb.1988	Construction started
Nov.1993	Construction to be completed

Note:
After the completion of D/D, additional revetment became necessary owing to the erosion. Because of the Rupiah devaluation, the loan balance was used to implement the additional revetment downstream.

(FY 1993 Overseas Survey)
1. Project is expected to complete by June 1995.
2. Implementation of Operation & Maintenance has not been conducted yet. However, monitoring during construction on river bed movement.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①③④

和名 マディウン河緊急治水計画

{F/S,D/D}

PROJECT SUMMARY (Basic Study)

ASE IDN/S 501/80

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Mar.1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Indonesia

2.NAME OF STUDY
Local Roads Support Works in Seven Provinces

3.SECTOR
Transportation/Fish Processing

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY Basic Study

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Directorate General of Highways, Ministry of Public Works

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Development of information base on local roads

8.DATE OF S/W .0

9.CONSULTANT(S)
International Engineering Consultants Association

10.STUDY TEAM
No.of Members
Period Feb.1980-Jul.1980(5 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12.EXPENDITURE
Total 66,138 (¥'000)
Contracted

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
17 kabupatens in 7 provinces of Riau, Lampung, South Sumatra, North Sulawesi, South Sulawesi, Southeast Sulawesi and East Nusatenggara

2.PROJECT COST

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)			
2)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)
In order to prepare basic data necessary for the appraisal by the OECF, the study analyzed the information (local roads, bridges and inventories) collected by the survey of the Government of Indonesia and undertook a supplementary survey.

Planning and estimation were carried out for follows;
- Establishment of motorpool contributing to construction machinery.
- Human resource development

4.CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS
[Impact]
Improvement and maintenance of local roads, mainly growe work, inthe about 7 states.

(FY 1993 Domectic Survey)

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS

1.PRESENT STATUS
- ■ In Progress or In Use
- ☐ Delayed
- ☐ Discontinued

(Description)
The study led to the OECF loan for the local roads improvement.

July 1980 OECF loan agreement on the purchase of road construction equipment (4,900 million yen)
Mar. 1984 The amount of the OECF loan reduced to 2,332 million yen

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①④

和名 地方道整備計画

{M/P,Basic Study,Other}

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P+F/S)

ASE IDN/S 203B/81

Compiled Mar.1986
Revised Mar.1994

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Indonesia

2.NAME OF STUDY
Development Project of the Port of Sorong

3.SECTOR
Transportation/Port

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY M/P+F/S

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Directorate Genaral of Sea Communication

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
M/P aiming the year 2000 F/S on the development of the port and harbour aiming the year 1985

8.DATE OF S/W Mar.1980

9.CONSULTANT(S)
Overseas Coastal Area Development Institute of Ja

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 7
Period May.1980-May.1981(12 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
54.58	31.50	23.08

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	121,228 (¥'000)
Contracted	122,811

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
Irian, Irianjaya Privince

2.PROJECT COST (US$1,000) (US$1=625Rp)

		Local Cost	Foreign Cost
M/P	1)		
	2)		
F/S	1)	11,059	4,586
	2)		
	3)		

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

<M/P> The development and expansion of Sorong Port located at the western end of West Irian.
Major projects in the long-term development plan through the year 2000 are;
West port area - Construction of new one berth
- Expansion of the existing concrete pier
- Remodelling of wooden jetty
East port area - Construction of new 6 parallel wharves

Major projects in the medium-term development plan are;
- Construction of one large wharf adjoining the existing concrete pier
- Building of one warehouse
- Purchasing of one tugboat and two forklifts

<F/S>Item(Middle-term Development Plan)	Size
Wharf	L: 180m D: -10m
Warehouse	40m, 100m
Open storage yard	2900 sq.m

Imp. Period: Feb.1982-Dec.1984

4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

Feasibility: Yes

EIRR1)	18.60	FIRR1)	3.20
EIRR2)		FIRR2)	
EIRR3)		FIRR3)	

Conditions and Development Impacts:

<Conditions>(mainly for F/S>
- Increase in GRDP

	Irianjaya Province	Maluku Province
1978 - 1985	5.1%	11.2%
1978 - 2000	5.0%	6.7%

- population growth rate of Sorong area is 2.5% between 1978 and 2000
- The 41% total investment cost is offered under the national development fund of Indonesia.

<Impacts>(M/P<F/S) In Maluku and Irianjaya province in Indonesia, transportation of commodities for daily life is greatly dependent on the sea transportation. At present,
there is only Ambon port in these two provinces as the center for the domestic port, and the area covered by this port is too wide.Therefore,one more port is added as a center for the domestic port by realizing this project which will the future increase in cargo volume of domestic and foreign trade, and smooth distribution of commodities.

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER
(1) Counterpart training : Training for the methods of F/S was carried out for 3 trainees,(2) Report Writing : Draft, final report,etc were made together with OCDI members in Japan.

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1.PRESENT STATUS

- ☐ Completed or in Progress
  - ○ Completed
  - ○ Partially Completed
  - ○ Implementing
  - ○ Processing
- ☐ Promoting
- ■ Delayed or Suspended
- ☐ Discontinued or Cancelled

(Description)
After the completion of F/S, the project was suspended.
The F/S was reviewed in 1985 with Dutch assistance.

(FY1993 Overseas Survey)
No additional information.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
(1) Local reasons : Economical conditions in Indoenesia grows worse.

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①②

和名 ソロン港整備計画

(M/P+F/S)

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P+F/S)

ASE IDN/S 202B/81

Compiled Mar.1986
Revised Mar.1994

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Indonesia

2.NAME OF STUDY
Low Cost Housing Project in Cengkareng

3.SECTOR
Social Infrastructures/Archtecture & Housing

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY M/P+F/S

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Development of residential land development and medium-rise housing in the Cengkareng area

8.DATE OF S/W Feb.1979

9.CONSULTANT(S)
Nihon Sekkei, Inc.

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 14
Period Oct.1979-Feb.1981(17 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
78.83	56.29	22.54

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	187,718 (¥'000)
Contracted	178,461

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
Cengkareng area of Jakarta

2.PROJECT COST (US$1,000)

		Local Cost	Foreign Cost
M/P	1)		
	2)		
F/S	1)	67,063	67,063
	2)		
	3)		

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

<M/P> The study proposed the construction of medium-rise apartments and two-story flats for lower-income families and maisonnet-type detached houses and terrace houses for higher-income families.
The project will build 7,500 housing units for 45,000 persons in the area of 110 ha. The study suggested the integrated development of 370 ha for the long term.

<F/S>- medium-rise apartments (five-story) 880 units
- two-story apartment flats 4,400 units
- terrace houses (one-story) 1,500 units
- detached houses 770 units
- related infrastructure development

Imp. Period: Feb.1982-Mar.1984

4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

Feasibility: Yes

EIRR1)	11.46	FIRR1)	
EIRR2)		FIRR2)	
EIRR3)		FIRR3)	

Conditions and Development Impacts:

<M/P> Expected development impacts are savings of household consumption among the residents, increased income-earning opportunities, and better access to public facilities (hospitals, schools, mosques, etc.). The project will create employment during and after the construction and contribute to the productivity improvement of the construction materials industry and the stable supply of labor.
<F/S><Assumptions>;1)Development of a housing complex which is more or less self-sufficient in "living, recreating, and working". 2)Loan repayments over a period for housing units and lump-sum payments for housing lots (empty lots and commercial lots)
<Impacts>- savings of household consumption
- increased income-earning opportunities
- better access to public facilities (hospitals, schools, mosques
- employment creation
- contribution to the productivity improvement of the construction materials industry

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER
1) OJT on survey methods 2) Participation of 5 counterparts in the JICA training program

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1.PRESENT STATUS

- ☐ Completed or in Progress
  - ○ Completed
  - ○ Partially Completed
  - ○ Implementing
  - ○ Processing
- ☐ Promoting
- ☐ Delayed or Suspended
- ■ Discontinued or Cancelled

(Description)
Suspended after the completion of F/S, owing to the difficulty of securing soft loans.

Note:
It is necessary to consider economic background of the financial situation of the Indonesian government and other factors.

(FY1993 Overseas Survey)
There has been no action since the end of the study. To consider the drainage, NUDC changed the block plan from original one. NUDC missed a timing of the land acquisition and it caused squatting at the site. Despite the virtual discontinue, NUDC is preparing new plan.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
The difficulty of securing low-interest loans.
The governments of the developed countries and international lending organizations usually do not assign high priority to housing development.

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①③

和名 ローコスト住宅開発計画

{M/P+F/S}

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

ASE IDN/S 317/81

Compiled Mar.1986
Revised Mar.1994

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Indonesia

2.NAME OF STUDY
Jakarta Harbour Road Project

3.SECTOR
Transportation/Fish Processing

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY F/S

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Directorate of Planning, Directorate General of Highway, Ministry of Public Works

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Road planning

8.DATE OF S/W Feb.1980

9.CONSULTANT(S)
Pacific Consultants International

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 12
Period Aug.1980~Nov.1981(16 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
	44.84	44.59

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY
Topographic Survey Geological Survey

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	227,721 (¥'000)
Contracted	215,003

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
Jakarta

2.PROJECT COST

(US$1,000) (US$1=210Yen)		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
	1)	730,000	480,000	
	2)			
	3)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

[Items]	[Description]
Total length	21.0km
- Harbour Road (Pluit-Cilincing)	17.4km
- Arterial Street (Tg. Priok Access)	3.6km
Bridges	15 (Total length: 4.0km)
Embankment	13.4km
Viaducts	3.3km
Interchange	7 places
Flyover bridges	2
Drainage facilities	

Construction of frontage roads, Relocation of existing roads, waterways

Note: Two phases have been considered in the schedule. For Phase I, three alternatives were considered. Phase II is the overlay and the pavement expansion.

Imp. Period: .1986-.1993

4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

Feasibility: Yes

EIRR1)	10.95	FIRR1)	12.80
EIRR2)		FIRR2)	
EIRR3)		FIRR3)	

Conditions and Development Impacts:

Traffic demand forecast for the target year (1990,2000,2010) was made on the basis of person trip with the assumption of 6-lane tollway.
Modal split simulation was conducted for greater Jakarta network ,and alternative plan was made with financial situation taken into consideration.

Development impact:
The project road could play a role as industrial transport which goes through new airport,recreation area,trade ports,and industrial district.

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER
(1) Overseas training for counterpart staff
(2) Employment of local Consultant for topo and soil survey (3) Equipment supply and training

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1.PRESENT STATUS

- ■ Completed or in Progress
- ○ Completed
- ○ Partially Completed
- ● Implementing
- ○ Processing
- □ Promoting
- □ Delayed or Suspended
- □ Discontinued or Cancelled

(Description)

Sep.1983 OECF loan agreement signed (E/S, 1,210 million yen)
Sep.1986 F/S reviewed
Fall 1987 D/D completed

Some part of the harbour road is included in the OECF loan (16.77 billion yen) signed in December 1990 for the regional and urban roads improvement. However, the major part of the project is to be implemented by the BOT method, and the preparations are underway toward that end.

(FY1993 Overseas Survey)
(1) Pluit (Jembatan Tiga Section) has started to be constructed in Feb. 1984.
Investent cost 1,460 million yen.
- Foreign comvercy 1,460 Million yen
- Lotal convey Re. 12,732 Million

(2) Jembakan Tiga(Cilim Section)
Start in Oct 1993. schedule to complete Jare 1995.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
(1) Impact: It can link major facilities
(2) In connection with other projects: This road makes up for Jakarta Intra Urban tollway
(3) High Priority
(4) Support from Japanese Commercial Sector

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①②④

和名 ジャカルタ湾岸道路計画

{F/S,D/D}

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

ASE IDN/S 318/81

Compiled Mar.1986
Revised Mar.1994

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Indonesia

2.NAME OF STUDY
Padang Airport Development

3.SECTOR
Transportation/Air Transportaion & Airport

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY F/S

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Directorate General of Air Communication (DGAC)

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Demand forecast for air transportation
Airport equipment plan

8.DATE OF S/W Feb.1981

9.CONSULTANT(S)
Pacific Consultants International

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 10
Period Jun.1981-Jan.1982(8 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
38.31	19.80	18.51

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY
Geology, Boring, Granulometry

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	97,114 (¥'000)
Contracted	87,141

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
Sumatra

2.PROJECT COST

(US$1,000) (US$1=220Yen)		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
	1)	70,000	25,000	
	2)			
	3)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

	Phase I(1984-1987)	Phase II(1994-1996)
Runway	2,500m x 45m	
Taxiway	2,500m x 23m	
Apron capacity	7 berth	8 berth
Passenger terminal	App.15,000sq.m	App.31,500sq.m
Cargo terminal	App.2,900sq.m	App.6,200sq.m
Administration building	1,800sq.m	2,800sq.m
Control tower	App.60 sq.m	
Car parking	430 lots	900lots
Airport safety system		
Fuel storage		

Imp. Period: Apr.1984-Dec.1996

4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

Feasibility: Yes

EIRR1)	45.40	FIRR1)	
EIRR2)	45.50	FIRR2)	
EIRR3)		FIRR3)	

Conditions and Development Impacts:

Due to the surrounding topography,Padang airport is hardly expandable, making it very difficult to meet increased future demand.The new airport was recommended to be located 15km NW of the present airport.
The scale of the new airport is to meet the 1995 demand as the first stage and the 2005 demand as the second stage.
Beneficial effects from the new airport include smooth air traffic, introduction of large aircrafts like DC-10 to meet increasing demand, improved intra-country communications,
regional development, leading to reduced regional disparities in living standards and stable income from expanded regional economic activities.

Note:1) EIRR based on the Phase I and the Phase II is estimated.
2) EIRR based only on the phase I is estimated.

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER
(1) OJT: Discussions with counterparts and concerned people on different topics (2) Training in Japan: procedures to conduct studies and transportation in Japan

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1.PRESENT STATUS

- ☐ Completed or in Progress
  - ○ Completed
  - ○ Partially Completed
  - ○ Implementing
  - ○ Processing
- ☐ Promoting
- ■ Delayed or Suspended
- ☐ Discontinued or Cancelled

(Description)
Feb.1985 OECF E/S loan agreement(780 million yen)
July 1987 ~ May 1989 Engineering service implemented
1990.3 Loan request to OECF.
1991.3 Loan request to OECF.

(FY1993 Overseas Survey)
The Government has changed development policy, so this project is scheduled to short in 2003.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
(1) Benefit:Introduction large aircraft will strenghten communications with the capital city. It will be a core project for the regional development by inducing the location of export-oriented industries which utilize abundant labor force around Padang area.
(2) Priority: Padang airport is among the major 15 domestic airports in Indonesia, but its facilities are very poor, and need earliest implementation of the project.

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①②

和名 パダン空港整備計画

(F/S,D/D)

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

ASE IDN/S 314/81

Compiled Mar.1986
Revised Mar.1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Indonesia

2.NAME OF STUDY
Coastal Radio Communications
Marinetime Communication System

3.SECTOR
Communications & Broadcasting/Telecommunication

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY F/S

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Directorate General of Sea Communications

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Make a long term development plan for the marinetime communication system to meet the future needs up to the year 2000.

8.DATE OF S/W Feb.1981

9.CONSULTANT(S)
Nippon Telecommunication Consulting Co., Ltd.
Kokusai Denshin Denwa Co, Ltd.

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 7
Period Feb.1981-Mar.1981(0 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
	2.00	0.73

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	12,623 (¥'000)
Contracted	6,061

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
26 station in whole country

2.PROJECT COST (US$1,000)

	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	11,357	1,357	10,000
2)			
3)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

Short Term Development Program:
- Improvement of Banjarmasin and the other class-A coast stations.
- Provision of the NBD(Narrow Band Direct Printing) and DSC(Digital Selective Calling)equipments.
- Improvement of Class-B coast stations (8 stations)
- Improvement of SAR(Search and Rescue) facilities (9 stations)

Long Term Development Program:
-Improvement or establishment of coast station facilities.
1) REPELITA V (107 stations)
2) REPELITA VI(114 stations)

- Improvement of SAR and DF facilities
1) REPELITA V (15 stations)
2) REPELITA VI(15 stations)

Imp. Period: .1983-.1999

4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

Feasibility: Yes

EIRR1)	FIRR1)
EIRR2)	FIRR2)
EIRR3)	FIRR3)

Conditions and Development Impacts:

Conditions:
In order to replace old facilities, review each exchange class, and study the utilization of INMARSAT

Development Impacts:
(1) The occurence of marine accidents could be avoided.
(2) The immediate rescue activities could be served.
(3) The revenue of the sea communications will be increased.
(4) The effective utilization of PERUMTEL's network could be realized.
(5) Communication between the ships in and around the port and the coast station will become easy.
(6) Improvement of social welfare and an increase in economic growth will be achieved in the region and the whole country.

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER
(1) Trainee acceptance : 3 counterparts invited to Japan, and studied contents of project.
(2) On the job training (PERUMTEL counterparts)

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1.PRESENT STATUS

- ■ Completed or in Progress
- ○ Completed
- ○ Partially Completed
- ● Implementing
- ○ Processing
- □ Promoting
- □ Delayed or Suspended
- □ Discontinued or Cancelled

(Description)

Sep.1981 OECF loan agreement signed (2,300 million yen)
For provision of equipment for Jakarta, Surabaya, Belawan, Ujung Pandang, Ambon, Domai, Betung, Jayapura, Solon and Melauke
Feb.1985 OECF loan agreement signed (3,600 million yen)
For provision of equipment for two Jakarta central stations and ten coastal stations
Aug.1990 Construction completed
Sep.1991 OECF loan agreement (4,057 million yen)
For provision of GMDSS equipment for 1st- and 2nd grade coastal statations and the boats of the Directorate of Sea Communication
Mar.1996 Construction to be completed

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
Effectiveness: Radio communication will postively affect the port construction plan.

The counterpart agency has a strong influence over the decision.

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①④

和名 沿岸無線通信網整備拡充計画

(F/S,D/D)

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

ASE IDN/S 315/81

Compiled Mar.1986
Revised Mar.1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Indonesia

2.NAME OF STUDY
Improvement of Telephone Network in the City of Jakarta

3.SECTOR
Communications & Broadcasting/Telecommunication

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY F/S

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
POSTEL, PERUMTEL

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
To make outside plant expansion program for the Third Five-Year plan including the view of the long term planning, and to make a fundamental designing of telecommunication network in certain Jakarta areas.

8.DATE OF S/W Dec.1978

9.CONSULTANT(S)
Nippon Telecommunication Consulting Co., Ltd.

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 11
Period Jun.1979-Feb.1981(20 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
112.26	28.83	83.43

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	250,159 (¥'000)
Contracted	249,545

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
City of Jakarta

2.PROJECT COST
(US$1,000)

	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	181,600	23,100	158,500
2)			
3)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

(1) Building
- Construction of new buildings (7 stations)
- Expansion of existing buildings (5 stations)

(2) Switching system
- Installation of 179,000 line units

(3) Junction Network (for the year 1987)
- PCM (457) System;
multiplexers 914, office repeaters 1616, line repeater housings 220, line repeater units 4769
- Cable System; 20 cables, 22,200 pairs, 115km, 3000 loaded pairs

(4) Subscriber Cable
Primary cable 84.5km Secondary cable 227.2km
Cross-connecting cabinet 61

(5) Civil Works; manhole, Duct

Imp. Period: .1981-.1986

4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

Feasibility: Yes

EIRR1)	FIRR1)
EIRR2)	FIRR2)
EIRR3)	FIRR3)

Conditions and Development Impacts:

Conditions of telephone demand forecast:
(1) As annual growth rate of GDP per capita is 4.5%.
(2) Population increase figures are adopted from the Statistical Year Book of Indonesia 1977.

Development Impacts:
A long-term plan of gradual fulfillment of telephone facilities expansion to meet the demand as of 1987 is formulated after careful examinations of the existing telephone facilities and the capacity of installation work.
Thus the complete fulfillment of telephone installation to the demand will be realized after 1987.

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER

(1) On the job training (PERUMTEL counterparts) (2) Trainee acceptance ; 2 counterparts invited to Japan, and studied for contents of Project.
(3) Preparation part of study report with counterparts (4) Practical use of local consultants (survey, Preparation of report and construction drawing)

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1.PRESENT STATUS

- ■ Completed or in Progress
  - ● Completed
  - ○ Partially Completed
  - ○ Implementing
  - ○ Processing
- □ Promoting
- □ Delayed or Suspended
- □ Discontinued or Cancelled

(Description)

The proposed project was implemented by the OECF financing.

Sep.1981	OECF loan agreement signed (3,960 million yen) For an expansion of the PCM system in Jakarta
Feb.1985	OECF loan agreement signed (5,600 million yen) For installation of optical and PCM equipment and cables
May 1991	Construction completed

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
1, Effectiveness
2, High priority

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①④

和名 ジャカルタ首都圏電話網整備拡充計画

(F/S,D/D)

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

ASE IDN/S 316/81

Compiled Mar.1986
Revised Mar.1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Indonesia

2.NAME OF STUDY
Telecommunication Network in Developing Areas Surrounding Medan and Ujung Pandang

3.SECTOR
Communications & Broadcasting/Telecommunication

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY F/S

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
POSTEL PERUMTEL

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
To clarify the feasibility for the project of establishing a telecommunication network in developing areas surrounding Medan and Ujung Pandang.

8.DATE OF S/W Apr.1980

9.CONSULTANT(S)
Nippon Telecommunication Consulting Co., Ltd.

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 12
Period Jun.1980-Feb.1981(7.5 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
13.23	1.50	11.73

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	58,215 (¥'000)
Contracted	25,261

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
Sumatra North and Sulawesi South

2.PROJECT COST (US$1,000)

	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	73,913	33,970	39,943
2)			
3)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

Contents	Scale
Telephone Switching and Subscriber Cable	Sumatra North 48 station Sulawesi South 48 station
Transmission System	Sumatra North 53 section
Sulawesi South 25 section	

Imp. Period: .1981-.1985

4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

Feasibility: Yes

EIRR1)	12.00	FIRR1)	9.20
EIRR2)		FIRR2)	
EIRR3)		FIRR3)	

Conditions and Development Impacts:
Conditions: (1) Area: North Sumatra and South Sulawesi
(2) Demand Forecast: 20 year after study
Development Impacts:
The project may improve telecommunication networks in the areas which are delayed in that field compared with others.

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER
(1) Trainee acceptance: Engineer invited to Japan, implemented technical training.
(2) On the Job training(PERUMTEL counterparts)

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1.PRESENT STATUS

- ☐ Completed or in Progress
  - ○ Completed
  - ○ Partially Completed
  - ○ Implementing
  - ○ Processing
- ☐ Promoting
- ■ Delayed or Suspended
- ☐ Discontinued or Cancelled

(Description)
Discontinued after F/S
Future prospect unknown

(FY1993 Overseas Survey)
No additional information.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
As a national development policy of Indonesia,urban area receives higher priority than rural area.
So,this project was discontinued.

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①

和名 地方都市周辺電気通信網整備計画

(F/S,D/D)

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

ASE IDN/A 303/81

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Mar.1993

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Indonesia

2.NAME OF STUDY
Langkemme Irrigation Project

3.SECTOR
Agriculture/General

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY F/S

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Ministry of Public Works, Directorate General of Water Resources Development

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

8.DATE OF S/W Feb.1980

9.CONSULTANT(S)
Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 13
Period Jul.1980-Mar.1981(8 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
47.62	0.93	46.69

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	150,097 (¥'000)
Contracted	141,743

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
Langkemme Area of South Slawesi Province (Investigated Area 8,000ha,Population 89,000 as of 1979)

2.PROJECT COST

(US$1,000) US$1=625Rp.	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	21,700	11,700	10,000
2)			
3)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)
Irrigation Area : 6,400 ha

I. The unification and improvement of the existing weirs(Tyrol type 19 places), a connecting canal(34km).

II. Langkemme intake (length of 37.5m, height of 4m), Langkemme main canal(38km), the connecting canal(2.5km), tunnel (720m)

III. The division weier(3places), raceway.

Imp. Period: Jul.1982-Jul.1987

4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

Feasibility: Yes

EIRR1)	14.70	FIRR1)
EIRR2)		FIRR2)
EIRR3)		FIRR3)

Conditions and Development Impacts:
[Condition]
Direct benefit was estimated as the difference of annual income from agricultural production between with-project and without-project conditions. The economic evaluation was made on 50 years of project life starting from 1984. The target value of benefit of 1996, which is 14 years after the begin of construction, is estimated to be Rp.381,600.

[Impacts]
1) The increase of annual disposable income per house from Rp.1,800 to Rp. 197,000.
2) Saving foreign currency for import of rice.
3) Demonstration effects of modern irrigation practices.
4) Improvement of quality of farm products and increase of marketability.
5) Improvement of rural environment.

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1.PRESENT STATUS

- ■ Completed or in Progress
  - ○ Completed
  - ○ Partially Completed
  - ● Implementing
  - ○ Processing
- ☐ Promoting
- ☐ Delayed or Suspended
- ☐ Discontinued or Cancelled

(Description)

Apr.1982 OECF L/A signed (E/S 320 million yen)
Oct.1983 - Mar.1985 D/D undertaken (Nippon Koei Co.)
Dec.1985 OECF L/A signed (6,951 million yen)
Irrigation development of 6,400 ha
Mar.1988 Construction started
Jun.1994 Construction to be completed

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
Shortage of local currency portion.

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①④

和名 ランケメかんがい開発計画

{F/S,D/D}

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

ASE IDN/S 110/82

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Mar.1993

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Indonesia

2.NAME OF STUDY
Long Term Development Plan of Maritime Communication System

3.SECTOR
Communications & Broadcasting/Telecommunication

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY M/P

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Directorate General of Sea communications

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
To make a long term development plan of maritime communication system for the safety of life at sea up to the year 2000.

8.DATE OF S/W Feb.1981

9.CONSULTANT(S)
Nippon Telecommunication Consulting Co., Ltd.

Kokusai Denshin Denwa Co, Ltd.
The Japan Association for Preventing Marine Accid

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 16
Period Jun.1981-Mar.1982(10 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
16.67	1.17	15.50

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	82,144 (¥'000)
Contracted	36,612

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
Whole country 26 stations

2.PROJECT COST

(US$1,000)		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
	1)	193,683	35,134	158,549
(US$1=210Yen)	2)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)
(1) Development of Maritime Radio Communication station; Use of MF,HF transmitter,NBDP and DSC.
(2) Development of SAR System; SAR Operation centers are established having its Regional office within each District Headquarters of Sea Communications.
(3) Establishment of Maintenance Center
(4) Utilization of INMERSAT System
(5) Training;Training the necessary number of Maintenance staff.

4.CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS
(1) Protection of life and property ; By securing radio communication contacts for SAR between coast and ship stations,occurrence of marine accidents could possibly be avoided and prevented. Even in case of the occurrence, the immediate and prompt report to the authorities via the telecommunication network will serve the rescue of the human life of immense value and the protection of enormous amount of property at sea.
(2) Operating Entity,Users and Others;
1] The revenue of PERUMTEL will be increased by the line charges .
2] Use of the lines of PERUMTEL for the point-to-point communication network for sea communicaitons will lead to the effective Utilization of PERUMTEL's network.

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER
(1) Trainee acceptance; 3 counterparts invited to Japan, and Training on Contents of Project.
(2) On the job training (PERUMTEL counterparts)

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS

1.PRESENT STATUS
- ■ In Progress or In Use
- ☐ Delayed
- ☐ Discontinued

(Description)
Jun.1984 OECF L/A signed (4,377 million yen)
Mar.1989 Phase-I implementation started
Dec.1991 Phase-I implementation completed

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
(1) Effectiveness
(2) High Priority

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①④

和名 海上無線通信網整備拡充計画

{M/P,Basic Study,Other}

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

ASE IDN/A 102/82

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Mar.1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Indonesia

2.NAME OF STUDY
Postharvest Losses

3.SECTOR
Agriculture/

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY M/P

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Ministry of Agriculture, Just Committee of Cooperatives and Bulog

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
The purpose of study
1. To determine the loss in processing and make plan to reduce the loss.
2. Establish the methodology of loss reduction.
3. Technology transfer to counterpart

8.DATE OF S/W Jun.1981

9.CONSULTANT(S)
Overseas Merchandise Inspection Co., Ltd.

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 12
Period Aug.1981-Nov.1982(16 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
81.56	16.85	64.71

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	222,465 (¥'000)
Contracted	205,444

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
Aceh, South Sumatra, Lampung, West Java, Central Java, East Java, South Sulawesi, South Kalimantan

2.PROJECT COST

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)			
2)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)
1. Establishment of an organization in charge of improvement in postharvest processing.
2. Reinforcement of marketing and storage capacity of surplus rice in south Sulawesi.
3. Reduction of discolored grains in Ache province especially Pidi county and North Ache County.
4. Drying of paddy harvested in rainy season and cleaning of immature grains in 6 counties in the northern plain of West Java province.

4.CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS
Development Impacts:
This plan will contribute to government program for increasing food production by reducing qualitative and quantative losses after harvest through innovations in postharvest rice processing such as harvesting, threshing, drying, cleaning, transportation and also on new machines and equipments.

(FY 1993 Domestic Survey)

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER
Measurements and forecasts of losses during postharvest processing should continue after the completion of this survey. During the survey period it was desirable to give guidance to counterparts, assistants and other concerned parties

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS

1.PRESENT STATUS
- ■ In Progress or In Use
- ☐ Delayed
- ☐ Discontinued

(Description)
During the implementation of the study, the Government of Indonesia requested an OECF loan for agricultural machine and equipment.

Apr.1982 OECF appraisal mission
Mar.1984 OECF L/A signed (5.8 billion yen)
Dec.1985 -May 1987 Detailed design undertaken

With the OECF loan, 83 threshers, 92 flat dryers, 344 rice mill units (1 ton/h) and 137 rice mill units (2 tons/h) were installed at 626 agricultural cooperatives in 7 provinces (West Java, Central Java, East Java, Bali, West Nusa Tenggara, South Sulawesi, and Jogyakarta).
Concerning the improvement of the post-harvest technology in South Sulawesi Province, a JICA study was undertaken in Nov. 1988. A pilot project will be soon started to propose specific measures.
The Post-harvest Training Center was established in Bekasi (40km southeast of Jakarta) partly based on the recommendation of this M/P study.
The problem of stained grains in Aceh Province has been successfully dealt with by the introduction of threshers in great number.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
Improvement in postharvest rice processing is to promote government project of increasing food production and is given high priority among various government projects.

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①④

和名 米穀収穫後処理法改善計画

{M/P,Basic Study,Other}